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Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY

JEROME W. HOWE

MAJOR OF CAVALRY

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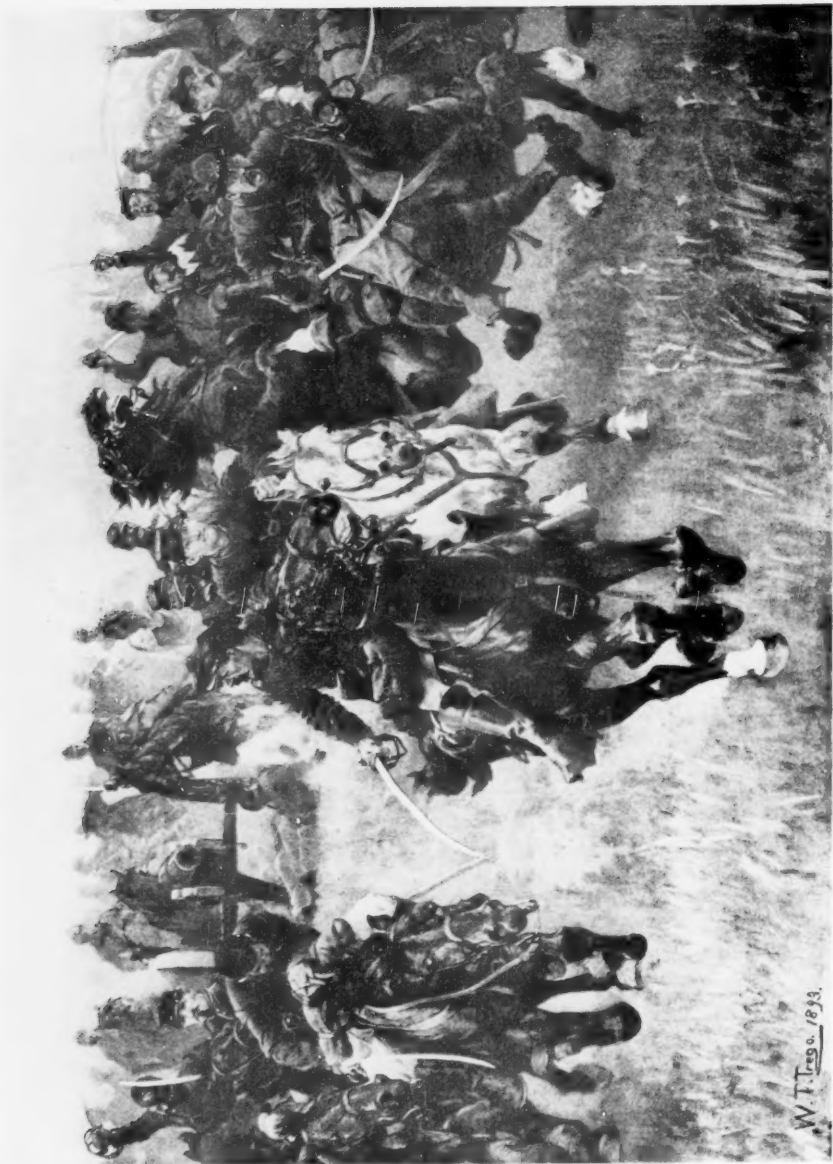
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THE FIFTH CAVALRY AT GAINES' MILL

See Editorial Comment

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

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Cavalry Marches

BY

Captain BENJAMIN F. HOGE, Cavalry

PRIZE ESSAY

ALL authorities and writers on the subject of cavalry training are agreed that there are two essential elements which good cavalry must now possess. These two vital elements are fire-power and mobility. Colonel Henry, in his article on mobility, which appeared in the April, 1920, *CAVALRY JOURNAL*, states: "The war has demonstrated that American theories for the training and use of cavalry are thoroughly sound. It has shown that cavalry, to be successful in modern war, must have heavy fire-power and great mobility, the most essential of these two being the latter, for without this the arm cannot fulfill its rôle when the supreme test comes."

An essential of mobility is the possession of good horses. The American Remount Association is the agency in whose hands rests our hope of ultimately possessing an ample supply of horses suitable for cavalry service. It is unnecessary, I hope, to urge that each one of us should do all in his power to further the objects of this patriotic organization.

Another essential to mobility is conservation of horseflesh. If, after the first few days of a campaign, the horses are worn out, lame, and covered with saddle sores, then we have lost our most powerful characteristic—mobility. We are then, at best, worse than the poorest infantry, because we have no mobility and are burdened with a host of invalids, which we must nurse, feed, groom, water, and assist along the road from one camp to the next. Then it is that the cavalryman finds himself impotent and practically useless to himself and every one else. His only hope is for a lull in the operations, which may allow him to restore his wasted horseflesh. He has learned his lesson—but perhaps too late!

How to prevent such a condition is the question that naturally arises. I think the answer lies primarily in knowing how to march properly, because it

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is marching that kills horses. Most of our theories on the subject are correct, but we cannot, or rather do not, apply them in practice.

The first regiment I had the honor and pleasure of serving with was stationed in Arizona. For several years my duties were those which usually fall to the lot of a second lieutenant. Among them was the conduct of the troop non-commissioned officers' school and the pursuit of the old garrison school course. In carrying out these duties I was struck with the frequent allusions made in text-books to the necessity in campaign of conserving horses and improving in every possible way their condition. Frequent mention was made of saddle sores; but I never saw one and wondered if they ever existed with veteran cavalry such as we had. The horses were fat and sleek, and although we averaged four or five hours each day in the saddle, their condition remained the same. Occasionally we made a march of thirty or forty miles, but I could observe no effects from such marches. It appeared to me that with good food and sufficient water the horse could probably go on marching such distances day after day with no ill effects. Was all this talk, then, an exaggeration or merely imagination? Fortunately I received the answer when my regiment was ordered into Mexico as part of the punitive expedition. This answer was as startling as though a pitcher of ice water had been poured down my unsuspecting back while enjoying the luxury of a warm tub. I feel that if every one of our cavalymen could have been with me to share some of my experiences, there would be little or no call for writing this article.

A study of the instructions contained in the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1916 on the subject of marches reveals sound fundamentals. Much stress was placed on the proper gaits; hourly halts were advised, at which time saddles and equipment were to be inspected and adjusted; it was stated that good cavalry should be able to march twenty-five miles per day and keep it up indefinitely without injury to the horses; the normal rate of march was given as five miles per hour, including halts; it was recommended that sufficient distance be allowed between organizations, so that each unit could maintain a steady gait and not be annoyed or injured by any unsteadiness of gait at the tail of a preceding unit; when conditions permitted, it was considered advisable to allow sufficient distance between units of the marching column, so that each unit could trot or walk on the same ground that the leading unit used; the practice of maintaining any one gait too long or of changing the gait too frequently was condemned. In brief, these instructions were very similar in character to those we now have. Their most serious deficiency was in the treatment of leading, to which only a brief reference was made.

The application of these instructions to the conditions and necessities that confronted us was another story. I marched about two thousand miles while on this expedition, with all-sized units, from patrols to brigades. My troop

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changed commanders three times, my squadron twice, the regiment three times, and the brigade twice. Each commander had his own style and regulations, and nearly all violated in their entirety the simple rules stated above. One brigade commander set a trot of twelve miles per hour, which resulted in one-third of the horses galloping; a squadron commander used a six-mile trot, which few of the horses could take without great constraint and which caused the rear of each troop column to alternate about once a minute between the trot and walk; another brigade commander, in marching sixty miles daily for two days, did no trotting or leading and halted rarely. At the beginning our weight and that of the equipment was on the animals' backs for fifteen hours at a stretch, and the effect was killing on them. At this time the horses were in the pink of condition and the country ideal for trotting or leading. The practice of making hourly halts was not observed, and when a halt was made notice was seldom given as to its length. Leading was so rare that you would not have supposed that it had any value for man or horse. At times it was so cold that to lead would have been considered a boon by the laziest trooper. Incidentally, I do know that General Howze (then a major in command of a picked body of men from the 11th Cavalry) walked the shoes off his men, but conserved his horses, and got closer to Villa than any one else. The condition of his horses was much superior to that of other units which I observed at Parral, the southern limit reached by our troops.

The results of the above-mentioned methods of marching were not only discouraging and heartrending, but criminal. After my brigade had marched 120 miles in 44 hours, a report was asked of troop commanders as to the number of horses still fit for service. My troop, which was reputed to be one of the best mounted in the regiment, showed a loss of 20 per cent, and the condition of many which we included as fit was far from satisfactory. And this was the result of only two days of severe marching! From day to day the condition of the horses grew more serious. The lack of good forage and the bad start seemed to combine their effects in telling blows, so that we were not able thereafter to march over fifteen or eighteen miles in a day. Frequently, when we should have been hot on the trail, it was necessary to lay off for a day and rest. Trotting was almost out of the question, as the animals were too jaded and weak. Upon reaching the vicinity of Parral, we were practically unhorsed and at half strength.

After a few days rest near Parral, the troops were ordered to withdraw. This retirement north was a most unhappy affair. My troop was detailed to take charge of the wounded and proceed by a longer but more level route than the main column. My instructions were to march in rear of the troop with a small detail and protect and assist into camp any horses that could not keep up with the troop. The daily marches were short, usually twelve or fifteen

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miles, and from necessity were made at a walk. Many of the poor animals had to be shot and some were barely saved. Frequently it was necessary to put a shoulder behind a poor animal and shove him up a hill, hoping that it would be the last one for the day, and that he might be able to drag himself into camp by dark.

Some of these horses were so game that they excited our highest admiration. They seemed to understand that it meant death not to keep up. One I recall quite well. My guard came upon him lying in the road, completely exhausted. As we approached, he turned his head and looked at us with an almost human expression of grief. We waited a time for him to rest, and then, by surrounding him and all lifting together, we placed him on his feet. He was able to proceed a few hundred yards at a time, and then his legs would crumple and he would go down in a heap. Fortunately, it was past the middle of the afternoon and camp not far distant, so we succeeded in getting him in some time after dark. We found that here the column which had taken the shorter route was waiting for us. We remained in the camp for a day, and this brave horse was saved by the slight rest afforded him.

The region we were in, south of Chihuahua City, had formerly been the great horse-producing country of Mexico. Our guide, an American, who had lived many years in this section, informed me that the owners of the Tres Hermanas, near Satevo, had once held a big pageant at which several hundred of the ranch employees had been mounted on gray horses. Now it was impossible to purchase any mounts from the Mexicans, as the country had been stripped of all its horses by the various military leaders who succeeded the Díaz Government. Due to this fact, our men who lost their horses had to foot it.

A rather amusing incident occurred with reference to these dismounted men. It was customary for them to start ahead of us in the morning in a group, and generally it was an hour or more after we reached camp before they arrived. One day, while the troops were grooming, shortly after arrival in camp, we were surprised to see one of our dismounted men riding in proudly on a fine Mexican pony. Upon questioning him as to the source of his mount, he stated that he had met a "Carranza Captain" down the road, who had traded him the pony for a box of hard bread. The trade excited considerable amusement and speculation among the men, but the proud possessor was heartily congratulated. Late that night I was aroused by quite a commotion, consisting mainly of much Spanish. An inquiry next morning revealed that the real owner of the pony had come to claim his property. The "Carranza Captain" had turned out to be a horse thief with a keen sense of humor.

As our long and tedious withdrawal was completed, a marked change in the weather conditions had taken place. In March, when we entered Mexico, it was bitterly cold, especially in the mountains and at night. But now, the middle of May, it began to be very warm. Up to this point we had had scarcely

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any trouble with saddle sores. Nearly all the backs had had puffs or swellings at one time or another, but by bathing them with cold water and cutting holes in the saddle blankets to remove pressure from the affected part, these tender spots had disappeared. But now, with the heat upon us, they all reappeared and rapidly developed into terrible-looking sores, which attracted swarms of flies and maggots. The worst of these sores would suppurate in all directions, sometimes as far as from the withers to a point on the fore legs or shoulder. Fully half the remaining horses were now out of commission for months from the effect of these sores. At this stage had the situation demanded activity on our part we could not have met it unless half our horse strength had been replaced by new mounts.

The above account is one which surely reflects no credit upon our marching ability. As I have pointed out, the instructions contained in the "Drill Regulations" were sound, but they were not carried out or understood. Why? If I may be allowed to quote Colonel Henry's article again, I believe the question can be answered thus: "Officers do not receive any systematic education in these matters and simply grow up in the service, absorbing such information and ideas as may come their way."

Before seeking a remedy for this condition of affairs, it is desirable to consider what the present has to offer in the way of new theories, instructions, and thought. The Cavalry School, Department of Horsemanship, has issued a pamphlet on marches, dated October 17, 1921, which is the best and most complete treatment of this vital subject which I have yet encountered. A comparison of this pamphlet with what was contained in the 1916 Cavalry Drill Regulations shows that our theoretical knowledge has advanced tremendously. The following are outstanding new features:

(1) Cavalry will probably have to make longer and more rapid marches in the future than in the past, due to the fact that railways and motor vehicles have increased the mobility of the enemy's infantry.

(2) Night marches will probably be very frequent in future wars, due to the necessity of avoiding air observation. These marches, to be successful, will require the mastery of many new details.

(3) Leading is now recognized as of vital importance. No successful march can be made without much leading.

(4) Hourly halts must be the rule.

(5) In case of checks due to obstacles, troopers and units should be trained to overlap when there is room, thus avoiding the shock throughout the column. (Upon one occasion I recall receiving a severe reprimand for doing this very thing.)

(6) Rate tables are considered necessary for all well-conducted marches.

(7) Dismounting frequently on the right side is considered valuable as a precaution against sore backs.

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(8) Every command should have a non-commissioned officer with a well-gaited horse to set the gaits, for the reason that the man who sets the gaits should have nothing else to do. An officer generally has many other things on his mind, especially in campaign.

(9) The use of a time and rate sheet and the detail of another non-commissioned officer to keep it is considered valuable as a means of locating yourself, when traveling by a poor map or at night. It is necessary also for reference when you have decided to march at a certain rate per hour.

(10) A careful study is made of the distances which should separate units on the march, when it is possible to allow considerable distance between units.

These points are only a few of the more important considered in this pamphlet, which is deserving of the most careful reading and study by every officer of our cavalry.

I have discussed the subject of marches with a great many cavalry officers, and have noticed that whenever the officer has had real experience with it he is invariably intensely interested. Frequently they have valuable ideas on the subject that are worth trial and consideration. I have observed that whenever the officer is a polo man he is in favor of rapid marching. One officer believes that the column should always lead at the beginning and end of each hour's march; another, that in hot weather the cinches should be loosened at every halt and the backs allowed to cool by turning the blanket corners under the saddle bars, thus creating a slight air space under the blanket.

Perhaps at this point it would be well to note some of the opinions of the British cavalry. Colonel George E. Mitchell's account of the Palestine Campaign states that the cavalry forces under General Allenby were divided into two schools on the question of rate and gait of marching. The Australian and New Zealand troops favored the four-mile walk for a cavalry column. Their reasons were that a faster gait detached the cavalry from its artillery, ambulances, and other essential combat transportation. They also claimed that the trot used up the horses. They believed it essential to always have the brigade or division complete, including auxiliary troops, until contact with the enemy was gained. Then, they say, is the time to use the trot or gallop to gain the position you want or to get around the enemy's flank. On the other hand, the Yeomanry troops favored the frequent use of the trot, on the ground that the condition of the horse is bettered and his strength conserved if you reduce the time of marching. They also claim that if you march too slowly you do not preserve the spirit of dash and aggression essential for cavalry, and, further, that you lose many valuable chances to inflict losses upon the enemy.

Colonel Mitchell also states that the Australian and New Zealand troops had fewer sore backs than the Yeomanry. However, the former carried the rifle on their back and the latter on the saddle. It is possible that the difference in sore backs was the result of this one feature; also the reluctance of the former

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to trot may have really been due to the way they carried the rifle. Even a brief test of trotting with the rifle slung over your back will convince you that it is exceedingly uncomfortable. Certainly there is much logic on both sides of the question. For marches not in the presence of the enemy there would be no necessity for slowing down the rate of march for the wheel transport. Again, where the situation is reversed and the enemy close, it might be vital to have all combat elements present. Thus it is evident that tactical considerations must frequently affect the rate of a march.

The question as to whether the trot is good or bad could be definitely settled by a test between two squadrons. The test would have to be over a considerable distance, say five hundred miles, and carefully conducted. The daily marches should average about thirty miles, and each squadron should cover the same route on the same day. One would use only walking and leading and the other would trot from twenty to thirty minutes each hour, and do the balance at a walk or by leading. Care would have to be taken to insure that the horses were of equal quality and condition at the start. A close examination of the horses of these two squadrons at the end of such a test would certainly disclose many interesting and valuable facts. The truth or fallacy of many ideas would thus be settled beyond dispute.

Possibly the chief value to us of the above opinions and theories is to point out unmistakably that the field for progress and development in cavalry marches is almost unlimited. We are just at the threshold of a new era of development along this line. The old wasteful methods must be relegated to the dump heap. It is a subject as broad as the entire field of cavalry training itself. If we hope to justify our existence in the next emergency, we must know how to retain our mobility under the most difficult conditions of terrain, of forage supply, and of tactics. As poorly conducted marches are the chief cause of loss of mobility, we must know how to make them in a manner calculated to insure a maximum conservation of horseflesh. Our methods of marching must be standardized throughout the service. Even though we have many new doctrines and principles to guide us, will we be able to apply the new any more successfully than we did the old? Without doubt, the conditions that confront us will be infinitely more difficult to meet than were those that faced us in 1916. We shall certainly never be blessed with better officer material than we then had. I feel that Colonel Fleming has placed his finger on the trouble when in the July, 1920, *CAVALRY JOURNAL* he states: "With the exception of one or two minor lapses, our theories have always been sound. Emphasis should, however, be placed on the word 'theories.' The trouble has been that while our theories have been sound, our training for the past twenty-five or thirty years has been the reverse of sound."

It is, then, to proper training that we must look for the cure. Theories, regulations, and doctrines are of little value unless they are tested and practiced,

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so that all become familiar with their practical application. To draw an analogy, suppose that, instead of our present system of training in rifle marksmanship, we had only a set of rules and regulations to teach us how to shoot. Suppose we had no preliminary training in positions, use of sling, adjustment of sights, sighting drill, trigger-squeeze exercises, and rapid-fire practice. Suppose we had no gallery practice or preliminary or record firing on the range, or competition for ratings, honors, or medals. Do you think that if we followed such a system we would be able to use the rifle effectively in war? Would not an organization which depended on such a method (or lack of method) for the development of its marksmanship find that when the acid test came it had as many theories of how to shoot the rifle as there were men on the firing line? I think the point is beyond dispute. What we need is proper training, and to get it we must follow the lines indicated by our training for the development of rifle marksmanship.

In order to secure the highest possible standard of march efficiency, the field training period for all regiments should have a definite time allotted for training in marching, which should culminate in a march of at least three hundred miles. The length of daily marches should average about thirty miles, so that the test will be fairly severe and bring out any faults that might exist. The rules and regulations for the proper conduct of a march should be rigidly enforced. Careful data should be kept as to the way the men and horses stand this test. Prior to the march the commanding officer should be required to submit his plan of march to the Chief of Cavalry, showing route, total distance, proposed length of daily marches, rate of march, and any new ideas on marching which he desires to test. Upon approval of the plan, it should be strictly adhered to. At its conclusion a comprehensive report should be submitted to the Chief of Cavalry showing: (1) photographs of horses prior to the march and at its conclusion; (2) a table of average weights of horses before and at the end of the march; (3) a report on the number and character of sore backs. If possible, the troops and squadrons should be rated on their marching efficiency by the colonel and the results published in orders. When regiments are stationed close together, there should be a competition arranged, and suitable trophies offered to stimulate the competitive spirit. Units located where the heat is extreme could make their marches entirely by night, with the result that we would soon be able to conduct them efficiently. In this connection air observation could be arranged and the column be required to elude it. Based on his reports from the various regiments, the Chief of Cavalry could determine which regiments excelled in this field of training. Observers from his office could witness these tests and assist him in making his ratings, which would be published to the service.

With some such system of training, our cavalry would soon be in a class by itself as regards marching. Then the next war will not find us wanting in cavalry's chief asset—**MOBILITY. Let's have it!**

Essentials of Military Conduct

BEING A LETTER FROM AN OLD DRAGOON TO HIS SON, RECENTLY COMMISSIONED

FORT EXPERIENCE, *June 1, 1923.*

MY DEAR SON:

There are a few matters which for some time I have had in mind to discuss with you, and now that my sand-glass is fast running low the thought is strengthened to action. As I watch in the glass the operation of the eternal law, each grain of sand brings up a memory. Looking backward, it is easy to see how the precious grains of achievement could have been increased in number and size, how the black grains of failure and disappointment could be reduced or eradicated, and the general drab effect of the whole materially brightened. In the hope that my reflections may benefit you, they are here set down, naught in malice.

You have just graduated from West Point. In your youthful exuberance of enthusiasm, innocence, and energy, life is spread out before you like a beautiful green valley. You have come forth imbued with that time-honored ideal which we all love—"DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY"—which is a firm foundation for citizenship, whether the bearer be a civilian or soldier. You feel that your ideal is not only the highest, but that it should also be the ideal of all men. High as is this ideal and the honor which, in its observance, you will be to the country, that alone will not bring you personal advancement, nor even keep you out of Class B. To attain the one and avoid the other, a careful course must be laid and steered, avoiding alike the rocks, shoals, stormy weather, and uncharted seas.

The career of a strong and forceful officer should be like the meanderings of a great river. It has one fixed general direction. It turns here and there at times, as obstacles to its direct march are encountered, doubling back and almost reversing its direction, but always finally coming back to the fixed course to its goal. For the officer, these obstacles may be: ignorance, which is overcome by study; lack of skill, which is met by practice; traits of character to be formed, reformed, or eradicated; the natural jealousy, hostility, and opposition of others, which must be countered in all the proper methods and against which the greatest skill, judgment, tact, self-control, and perseverance are necessary; and indifference, inertia, and mental and physical lassitude, which will frequently oppose an almost immovable resistance—a resistance which can be overcome only by the determined will to do. This determined will power must be present throughout your life. If persisted in sufficiently long,

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it will become fixed and, like other fixed correct characteristics, will then give little concern.

First of all, strive to perfect yourself in your profession. Find out what is the best literature and read it with serious intent. Make it a rule of life that each day, come what may, you will devote at least one hour to personal improvement.

Cultivate the habit of reflection. "Think twice before you speak" is an adage the observance of which will lead naturally to the formation of sound judgment. Be conscientious, but an ingrowing conscience will land you in Class B just as quickly as will the absence of one.

With your youth and inexperience it can hardly be expected that you will know instinctively which is that line of work or activity for which you have particular aptitude. With the various tasks that will naturally fall to you, sooner or later you will be able to determine in what particular work you most excel. Every true soldier prefers, of course, active service with troops. Besides your duty as a combatant officer, select and, whenever practicable, work in the specialty wherein you have particular talent. Wherever your preferences and aptitude do not coincide, elect your aptitude, for there you will attain the greater success and your preferences will, as a matter of course, follow your successes.

The term "bootlick" is, righteously enough, odious to you. However much you loathe the term, you, in common with others, frequently envy the apparent success that follow the efforts of this class. Tact in some form is usually one of the means employed. Remember that seniors are attracted by efficiency and performance and frequently are apt apparently to overlook those methods and traits that render a man odious in the eyes of his associates and coequals.

Tact is a quality which by far will do more for your advancement than any other. By all proper means seek to gain the good will of every one—your superiors, equals, and juniors. Mediocrity plus the good will of others will accomplish hundreds of times more in your personal interests than will real genius without such good will. Your tact will prevent adverse efficiency reports, and these efficiency reports will then always be commendatory. Tact may not and probably is not natural to you, but study it and cultivate it. Make frequent introspections of each and every one of your personal characteristics and freely analyze your successes and failures in contrast with the personal characteristics and actions of successful men. In this matter the seed sown as a young man will in your advancing years bring forth fruit many fold.

In my day courtesy, deference, and politeness were cardinal soldier virtues, though this latter-day generation does not appreciate their real value, and they are suffering a decline; yet you will find that the punctilious observance of these qualities will cause you to be sought out as a desirable member for many an occasion, social and official. By such courtesies you will frequently gain unofficial friends who, even unsought by you, will be your advocates and

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champions with your commanders. Many an aide or adjutant owes his first appointment to such friendship and gratitude.

Be careful of your manners and of the details of your habits and personal appearance. The incorrect and apparently inconsequential use of a particular piece of tableware may bar you from exclusive homes, and clean and neatly pressed clothing may gain you an invitation to choice entertainments. If you do not know the correct social forms or customs, seek the advice of an older, kindly disposed, and polished comrade.

It should be unnecessary to say that your language and conversation should be pure. Occasionally one meets some picturesquely profane conspicuous poser. They are amusing for the moment, and then become great bores. Such language is prohibited and cannot be used toward the men. You will, of course, select as your personal friends and associates only those who are gentlemen.

You have always been temperate and need no caution thereon. You probably do not recall that years ago one of our articles of war, inherited from the British Mutiny Act, prohibited courts-martial from sitting between 3:00 p. m. and the following 8:00 a. m. This was because of a former custom, long since discarded, that no gentleman was supposed to be sober after 3:00 p. m. Now, however, drunkenness is properly taboo at all times and has been the cause of enough Class B notices to serve as warnings and bitter repentances.

In your career you will have many disappointments and heart-burnings. To others will go honors and preferments which you may have thought were more deserved by yourself. If you were to consult your comrades, you would find that practically all of them entertain similar sensations in their own regards. Disappointment is one of the most common personal emotions of the soldier. The antidote is hope, optimism, cheerfulness, and an acceptance that all is for the best. Preferment, appointments, and commendation, not being bound by hard and fast rules, are matters of prerogative and are not necessarily based on merit, but upon personal acquaintanceship. Therefore, the more pleasing your personality and the greater your circle of friends, the greater are your chances for preferment.

Besides the satisfaction of correct living, the object of this line of conduct is to secure advancement by personal efficiency and by the creation of a sentiment favorable to yourself. Paraphrasing a well-known military maxim, it may properly be said that "one enemy in the dark can overthrow the good done you by ten friends in the open." Although your efficiency record may be replete with encomiums, one adverse report will frequently offset them all. In your seeking or being sought by others for important details, no matter how many friends may be working for you, one unknown enemy in the chain of action can, unseen, stab the approval to its death. Many men today are heart-broken from just such causes. Make it a rule of conduct that each enemy made is one more spadeful dug in the grave of your military career.

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Practice serenity of disposition. While always making your best efforts, do not worry because you have not secured maximum success. You will find that, after all, the consciousness of duty honestly done to the best of your ability—in other words, the approval of your own conscience—is your greatest and most usual reward in any undertaking.

It has been said:

"Opportunity, master of human destiny am I. . . .
I knock once unbidden at every gate."

This statement is hardly correct. Opportunity is always knocking, but the trouble is we do not always recognize the knock. We are surrounded by opportunities, but either fail to recognize them or, even frequently recognizing them, we lack those qualities necessary to take advantage of them. By your friends and acquaintances your reputation is passed on to others. Your name is on various rosters. In selecting from an available list, the authorities will look at your listed qualifications and will consider the general reputation which you bear. Any such selection you should regard with satisfaction. It will bring you into contact with higher-ups, where you may further add to your reputation and be still further passed up to a higher level of preferment. Thus your character and reputation will create opportunities.

Study to eliminate from your make-up all peculiarities or idiosyncrasies—personal, physical, and mental—that are objectionable to others. While never deprecating nor disparaging your own qualifications, eradicate egotism or boasting. Be properly modest. Cultivate a pleasant manner.

Always be zealous. Make the fullest use of each of your abilities. Excel or endeavor to excel in each duty, however trivial. Whatever be the duty, you should be the example of correct performance. Although, according to the parable of the talents, no two men are endowed with equal ability, each should make of himself the best man he is capable of becoming. Endeavor to find out what is your "max" and always seek to raise it.

With whatever duty or matter you may be connected, not only perform your whole duty, but even more, if necessary to demonstrate that you have discharged your whole duty. With any matter with which you may be connected, let your actions be clean cut and such as to show clearly that no fault nor shortcoming may be charged to you.

Loyalty is an indispensable quality to success. In whatever subordinate capacity you serve, always be loyal to your commander. Seek to carry out faithfully his every idea. Make it, for the time being at least, your own. Develop it in every way to the fullest extent. You may not inwardly agree with the idea, principle, or duty, but the responsibility is not yours. It is his and he reaps the rewards of failures as well as success and will be ever grateful to you for your loyalty.

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Commend publicly your subordinates for their good qualities, efforts, and showings made. Make corrections no more publicly than is necessary. In general, a reproof or correction privately made will carry greater weight with the person reproved and will make him more favorably disposed to you. Admonitions properly made will create a friend where otherwise you would have made an enemy.

Enter into all proper activities around you—athletics, society, or whatever it may be; enter fully and sincerely into the spirit thereof. Play polo and own good ponies. Be an enthusiastic horseman. Organize entertainments, or, if that be not your aptitude, at least enter into the spirit of those that others organize. Be an optimist, never a crepe-hanger.

Let your spirit be whole-hearted. Above all, be full of human sympathy. Publicly, at least, and irrespective of your private opinion, respect the other fellow's personality, position, ability, and attainments. It is remarkable how this is contagious and reciprocal. Avoid developing temperament. Besides being an objectionable quality in itself, it will sooner or later bring disaster to its possessor. When some one, whether your superior, commander, or junior, loses his temper and commits himself to an unjust remark or act, return it not in kind. He hurts himself, not you, and your restraint will be a victory and will grow into a laudable and confirmed trait of character.

Irrespective of the action of others, pursue an even manner and high principle of doing kind and thoughtful things for your associates. Casting bread upon the waters as a principle dates from the dawn of history. It is related that when President Roosevelt appointed to a major-generalship that genial veteran, Commissary General John F. Weston, the latter called upon the President to thank him, and conversation to the following effect took place:

The PRESIDENT: "I pleasantly remember your efficiency at Santiago and your kindness to me in seeing that my men received their rations."

The GENERAL: "I assure you, Mr. President, that such kindnesses were nothing compared to those I would have shown had I known you were to be President."

Live a strong, active physical life. A sound body and a sound mind go together. You will observe that those branches of the service wherein the daily life is one of physical activity produce more men of greater than average vitality, mentality, length of life and number of years of distinguished service than do the services of less daily physical activity.

You may at times be called upon to handle troops in various cases of civil disorders. Those situations are full of shoals and rocks, and by them military reputations are easily wrecked. In general, the political authorities desire that you use your force merely as a bluff and to intimidate. Openly you are generally given latitude to use your judgment, but the unexpressed hope is that by cajolery, persuasion, and covert threat you can succeed in quieting the dis-

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turbance. Such action is really political tact. Any actual use of force is such a strong lever for the enemies of the government to use in political arguments as infringement and abuse of liberties, with the broad avenues of invective against the military, that the authorities all dread any actual use of force. Your success in such undertakings, then, is measured by accomplishment through peaceful means, and the amount of force you actually employ measures your failure.

One of the most universal traits of American character is to resent domination by others—the authority which one man exercises over another and the orders which he issues. You will undoubtedly frequently feel this resentment. It is necessary that you give your special attention to curbing any such tendencies and to restrain your passion. This resentment—this tendency to object to the control by others—is the basis of indiscipline and disobedience, and these are among the greatest of military crimes. It is absolutely necessary to your success that such resentment of authority be killed at its very inception.

Keep out of army fights. Owing to causes too numerous to mention here, controversies, magnifying unimportant details and multiplying personal animosities, are apt frequently to arise. In general and where possible, the authorities will, in the interests of discipline, decide all controversies in favor of the senior. But neither side to a controversy adds any honor or dignity to his reputation. In general, the reputation of each controversialist is soiled by the controversy, if not absolutely blackened. Many an officer has had his conduct justified by a court-martial and at the same time has received from his comrades an unenviable reputation. Learn to sense the causes of army fights. Avoid them as you would poison. You may frequently imagine that affronts and discourtesies are directed at you when in reality there was no such intention. Pass these unnoticed, and also even those real slights which are minor and really immaterial. Should any slight or affront be actually damaging to such an extent as to affect your honor, standing, and usefulness in the service, then, by taking the matter up in the proper official way, justice will be done you. Let your own hands be always clean, and your straightforward manliness, integrity, and singleness of purpose will win you friends and cause the decisions to be made in your favor.

A favorite pastime with many is “knocking”—a destructive criticism of everything and all authority, *animo furandi*. This tendency is easy to start, grows rapidly, like all noxious weeds, and, once started, spreads quickly and is hard to stop. Basically, all laws and orders are founded on right and justice, though frequently perverted. The junior never sees with the eyes of the higher-up, charged with responsibility and whose issued orders must be framed to produce the desired results. You yourself will some day be placed as your commander now is and will have the same right to expect the cheerful compliance by your juniors.

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When put in positions where you are responsible for enforcing discipline, let such action, as far as possible, be automatic, in the manner of cause and effect. Just as every man knows that a hand put in the fire is immediately burned, so should the administration of discipline proceed promptly and automatically, as a natural law. It is thus impersonal, and you will not be charged by your subordinates as being the author of their misfortunes.

Be punctilious in money matters. "Short reckonings, long friends" is particularly true in the army. Tradesmen know that an officer is sure pay and are frequently eager to extend credit. Many of them, when payment is slow, seek redress through the War Department, and then trouble begins. Every such complaint is one step toward Class B. Live within your income. Do not try to emulate others whose income being greater may spend more. Scrupulous honesty is essential, and your word once given must be absolutely inviolable.

Each positive trait of character has its negative counter trait to be avoided. Personal polish must not degenerate into effeminacy, nor tact into obsequiousness, nor render you a spineless jelly-fish; strength of character and determination must not become unyielding stubbornness; zeal and loyalty should not make you a prejudiced partisan; knowledge should avoid pedantry; success must not develop egotism nor overconfidence; a careful selection of friends and associates should avoid snobbishness; be conservative, but not unprogressive; progressive, but not radical; be willing and obliging, but always sincere and dependable; be kind and sympathetic, but never officious; proficient and skilful in your work, but not obnoxiously spectacular in performance; prudence should not be overcautious, nor should forceful resolution become rashness; intense interest in your work should not produce worry nor nervousness, nor should cheerfulness, serenity, and acceptance of results cause indifference and lack of interest. There is thus ever a fight. Success is surrounded by self-produced dangers.

It is impossible in the short space of this letter to touch on all the essentials of personal conduct, but by following those herein laid down you will not go astray. In their observance you will take increasing pleasure, and your satisfaction, self-approval, and the respect of your comrades will increase with your successes and perfection of character.

AN OLD DRAGOON.

SUPPLYING A SEAT

WHEN A DISTINGUISHED visitor arrived at Jodhpur to be initiated to pig-sticking whose equitation was not quite as it might have been, Sir Pertab, in his whimsical way of relating events, said: "I hunting all over Jodhpur for fast running man putting each side of sahib. If he falling this side other man pulling other leg."—*From (British) Cavalry Journal.*

Gasoline, Waist Lines, and What Not

BY

Major J. A. BARRY, Cavalry

Decorations by Capt. W. T. BAUSKETT, Cavalry



AN army medical bulletin recently carried an article on *calories* and their tendency to produce or eradicate *waist lines*—a production metrically, an eradication artistically. The issuance of such article is evidence, if such were needed, that waist lines are getting too long or, as the ladies say, are disappearing. The article tells how to reduce waist lines by avoiding or cutting down on many of the good things we like to eat. Nearly all of them carry too many calories to be eaten with safety—if we let the calory rest after eating him. The War Department most properly insists on physical activity; the Medical Department deplores obesity, and the Horse Department of the Cavalry School comes to the assistance of both and most modestly, but quite confidently, recommends the little appreciated sport of *horseback riding*.

It is admitted by all that one little calory can and does grow bigger and bigger, day by day and in every way, on the seat of an automobile than in any other place or under any other conditions. It's sad but true: you can't motor your calories away. It's equally true that you can ride them away, painlessly (more or less, according to patient). Moreover, writers who make money from their books about "How to Defeat Old Age," all agree that *horseback riding* is the best bet. It is also agreed that most cavalrymen in time of war (only) have got to ride a horse. (The colonel is the only man in a regiment allowed a car by the Tables of Organization.) Neither the heart nor hindpart of a cavalryman is or can be developed on the seat of a motor car.

GASOLINE, WAIST LINES, AND WHAT NOT

Let's all get busy—and *thin*—and *young*—and *prepare for war*: Let's ride a horse. Let's don't drive a car until a 4-foot jump looks like the Washington Monument and a 30-degree slope like the walls of the Grand Canyon.

Let's teach our youngsters the gear shifts of a horse—his care, his flexibility, his power, his speeds, his makes, his utility, the pleasure to be got out of him—before our youngsters learn the same of a car, and then we'll have cheaper gasoline, less *obesity*, more *activity*, shorter and more artistic *waist lines*, lighter and better Cavalry. How can we do it? By *riding a horse*



THE ROAD TO SOISSONS, JULY, 1919

By Ralph B. Evans, in "Foreign Service"

How well do I remember
Those Lancers, brave and gay,
Riding along the forest road
That pleasant summer day.
They laughed and seemed so happy,
And as they rode away,
Those brave and happy soldiers
Feared not the hosts in Gray.

How well they rode their horses,
Those fighting men of France;
How bright the morning sun shown on
Each saber and each lance.
The clinking of their scabbards
Was music to our ears,
They seemed to us like knights of old,
Who rode down through the years.

How well France must have loved them;
How well they fought and fell.
I think of them so often,
As they rode to battle's hell.
True sons of France, we hail you!
So brave through all your fears,
Your memory will go with us
Through all the passing years.

The Cavalry Fight

Lessons from the Fight at Volchkovtsy,* on August 21, 1914

BY

General N. N. GOLOVINE

(Translated by Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff)

THE cavalry of the European States entered the World War believing in the theory of the "shock." Some believed in it to a greater, others to a smaller, degree. The Russo-Japanese and the Anglo-Boer wars made many cavalrymen critical. Changes were adopted, the greatest part of them by Germany. Nevertheless, the belief in the "shock" as a decisive means of cavalry struggle continued. It is in this respect that the fight at Volchkovtsy is highly instructive. In it two cavalry masses clashed in close formations.

The first thing that should attract the attention of a student of that fight is the small number of losses.

Indeed, imagine two big masses encountering each other at full speed. What a great number of killed and injured should remain on the battlefield as the result of the law of mechanics, according to which the power of impact

is measured by the formula $\frac{mv^2}{2}$! In this connection an accident comes to my mind which took place at a cavalry maneuver near Krasnoe Selo, when two horsemen, riding on the flanks of two squadrons attacking each other, clashed at full speed: one lay on the spot with his skull broken, the other died from serious injuries.

In the Volchkovtsy fight the losses caused by cold steel during the encounter itself were on each side 40 to 50 men only! Yet in that fight clashed and fought 10 squadrons on the Russian side and 8 on the Austrian side—that is, no fewer than 1,800 horsemen. Thus the percentage of the losses in the encounter was only 5.

This result strikes one at first glance; it is in contradiction to the very theory of the "shock," and proves that the theory is wrong. Battle experience is the only and incontestable judge for all "military theories."

The erroneousness of the "shock" theory consisted in the fact that it arrived at its conclusions in too theoretical a way; it put to the forefront the "mechanical principle," forgetting that the psychological side of the events on the battlefield is paramount. In time of danger, "flesh" speaks so loudly that it silences the arguments of the mind; this is the case with the greatest

* See CAVALRY JOURNAL, January and April, 1923.

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part of the men. Two cavalry groups galloping to meet each other do not present two lifeless masses governed only by the laws of matter. In these masses, made up of men with their complicated spiritual structure, a process of a psychological nature develops before the mechanical impact takes place. This process dissolves the masses and very often forces them to turn their backs.

I will illustrate this by an example which I observed from a few hundred paces. Two squadrons—one Russian and the other Austrian—having emerged from the folds of the ground, unexpectedly found themselves facing each other on horseback at a distance not greater than 1,000 paces. Both at once deployed and moved forward at a gallop to meet each other. The picture immediately following the first movements made a distinct impression upon me. In the smoke enveloping the Austrian squadron I saw that the latter began to spread in depth (I was watching from the side); every moment the spreading increased. I could not see an encounter, because it coincided, in the literal meaning of this word, with the moment when I saw clearly horsemen—Russian and Austrian—galloping in the same direction—toward the wood from which the Austrians had come. Then I understood that the transformation of the deployed line into an “egg” had for its reason the fact that the more timid Austrian horsemen of the second file began from the start to hold their horses. Subsequently their example was followed by others, and a general turning back ensued; so that, at the moment of the final approach, the Austrians became mixed up with our horsemen and all were galloping toward the wood.

A similar process takes place and formerly took place in all cavalry encounters. For this reason the clash often did not occur; one side or both used to turn before it. In the Volchkovtsy fight the two sides were so brave that they actually met, but their speed was slowed down and the hand-to-hand fight was entered into by the bravest, who are called “heroes,” and who are followed by the crowd. *Turning back* began from the very outset, on every section of the fight area. Such was the case with the Russians in the center, apparently with both sides in the northern section, and with the Austrians in the southern section. With the crowds on horseback tossing about on the battlefield, incidents occur in the nature of the one in the center described by Colonel Slivinski—the appearing of units in good order coming up from the rear. Now with them rests the fate of the fight; around them foams the mob element formed by the disorganized units which had clashed. In this element the emotional inspirations rule supreme.

Right here I should like to mention a detail from the reminiscences of Colonel Slivinski with reference to that moment when Count Keller ordered the troop of his escort to charge the Austrian squadron, which was galloping in good order. The staff and the escort, as if they had waited for this order,

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went at a gallop from the spot against the flank of the passing squadron. "The chief of the escort, Lieutenant Penzin, drew his revolver, took aim, and fired near my ear. The commander of the Austrian squadron, galloping in front, fell from his horse, hit by the bullet. The squadron did not withstand our charge. It veered to the left and cleared off the battlefield. It was followed by disorderly groups and single horsemen." Please note that here also there was no "shock"; the squadron turned back under the influence of a flanking attack by much smaller forces.

Studying the letters of the participants of the fight, I can only see the steady confirmation of the fact that, although the cavalry forces rode up to each other, the fate of the fight on all sections was morally decided before the moment of the mechanical encounter. This explains observations like the one made by General Barbovich: "I noticed that the Austrians did not attack; * * * they did only defend themselves, turning around." This was taking place on the Russian left flank (at the southern part of the battlefield), where two squadrons of the Ingurmanlandski Hussars unexpectedly attacked the flank and rear of the Austrian White Dragoons.

In the letters of the Austrians, participants of the fight, you will come across similar observations with regard to the centre, where the fight in the beginning was to their advantage: "First, we met a swarm of cavalrymen (*Wir trafen . . . zuerst auf einen Schwarm*) . . . We passed through it (*diesen durchritten wir*) and were confronted by units in close formation, constituting evidently the second line or the reserves." In this way the first encounter is described by the chief of staff of the 4th Austrian Cavalry Division, Oskar de Rovid Maxon, who, together with his division chief, led the attack. These were his impressions. In reality it was the close formation of our Lancers, which had already begun to "dissolve." We also know that Count Keller had neither second line nor reserves, and what the Austrians in the thickest of the fight took for them was the escort troop, with a small group of dispatch riders, which, like the last grain of sand, were thrown by Count Keller on the scale of victory.

The turning back of the horsemen is one of the outward manifestations of the psychological process by which every fight is ended—a cavalry fight as well as any other—and which can be formulated as follows: *unwillingness to fight*.

This psychological law finds its expression in various forms. It is seen in a most conspicuous way when it takes the form of the refusal to fight on the part of the leader ordering a retreat or stopping the attack, or in its frequent manifestation—lacking the courage to charge on horseback.

The Volchkovtsy fight is of a special interest because both leaders proved to be brave and energetic in the highest degree. General Count Keller, as well as General Zarembo, looked for an opportunity to charge, threw their cavalry

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into the fight, and, if such expression may be used, "played the game" to the end. General Zarembo showed it when he placed himself at the head of the White Dragoons. Count Keller did not lead his troops personally into the fight; he was in more favorable conditions; his personal example was not necessary for the units of the 10th Cavalry Division, and to the last moment he could remain the leader controlling the fight.

But his determination and valor are characterized by his own words, pronounced after the fight to Captain (now General) Barbovich, the commander of the two squadrons of the Inguermanlandski Hussars: "When I threw in my last reserve, the escort, I drew my revolver (my heart nearly jumped out) and decided that if they should run I would send a bullet through my head." One should have known Count Keller to understand the whole dramatic force of his words; his personal bravery amazed everybody, and he met his death in 1919, at Kieff, like a hero, having refused to don a German military coat and by this change of cloth to escape being shot by Petlura's Ukrainian troops.

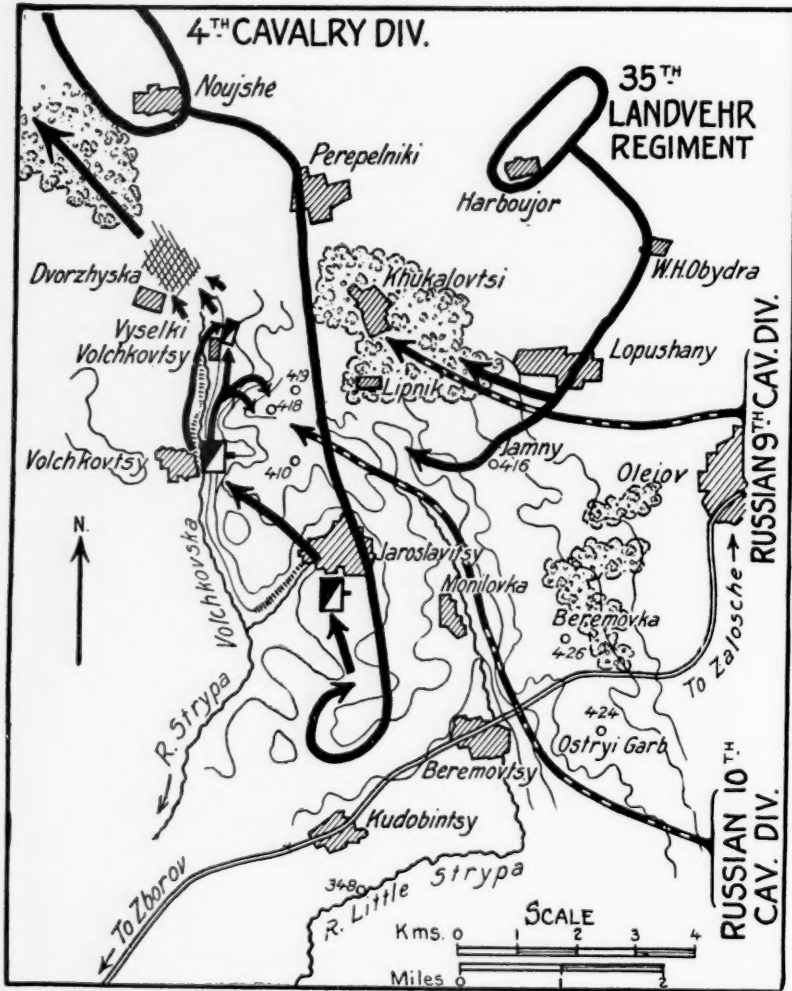
Both leaders, Count Keller and General Zarembo, showed themselves battle leaders of the kind of whose bravery every army can be proud. "The unwillingness to fight" was not on their part.

In such cases the psychological process finds its sphere of application among the junior leaders. This we see on the Austrian side. Indeed, just put to yourself the question: Why, out of 22 squadrons of the 4th Austrian Cavalry Division, only 8 took part?

Three squadrons of the 13th Lancer Regiment, as we know, galloped northward. The Austrian source explains that this was owing to the erroneous reports about the presence of the enemy there. We also know that these reports were not as wrong as the Austrian author thinks they were: The advanced units of the 9th Russian Cavalry Division had begun to appear there. Notwithstanding, in the moment when Major Vidale (the commander of the rear squadrons of the 13th Lancer Regiment) began to deploy his group of squadrons in order to charge the Russian Dragoons, who suddenly dived out of the folds of the ground, there could be no other decision for the commander of the 13th Lancer Regiment, as well as for the commander of the group marching ahead, but to support their brave comrades by an immediate charge. Only such a decision can be considered to exhibit true cavalry nature. Is not that which took place with the 13th Lancer Regiment one of the manifestations of the "unwillingness to fight" one of the stages of moral dissolution? Here is another fact: Two regiments, the 9th Dragoons and the 1st Lancers, stood during the cavalry fight waiting near Viselki Volchkovtsy, one-third of a mile from the place of the encounter. They waited for the order of the division commander!

All great leaders of troops have shown a superior talent for judging the hearts of their men. In this lies the characteristic difference between them and

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PRINCIPAL MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS DURING FIGHT AT VOLCHKOVTSY, AUGUST 21, 1914.

the theorists of the military art, who themselves have not endured a serious battle experience.

Napoleon as well as Frederick II of Prussia ordered that their cavalry when charging should be in close formation and keep the line. Napoleon and Frederick had in mind least of all the laws of mechanics. Their motives were of another nature.

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The first reason was the necessity for the man, fighting with cold steel, to be sure of immediate support from his neighbors, protecting his flanks and rear. Without this, his participation in a fight requires of him a very high morale and degree of preparedness.

The second reason was the impossibility for individual horsemen, when in close formation, to turn back. Frederick insisted especially on this, because he was not sure of the quality of his troops, drafted by recruiting (not on the principle of military service based on citizen's duty). In this respect he went very far. There were instances, according to his contemporaries, when the horsemen, galloping in the midst of the masses moving against each other, were lifted in the air. The most reliable men, non-commissioned officers, were placed on the flanks, so that the rank and file were as if immured in the deployed formations of the striking lines. Those compact masses, for which the only direction open was ahead, had, in the full meaning of the word, to be "led" by their leaders. Thus Napoleon's and Frederick's tactics were no more than methods of bringing up the cavalry to the encounter.

Let us consider now, in the example of the Volchkovtsy fight, to what extent was it was possible to put such methods into practice. We should also remember that this is the only example available for our study, because all other efforts invariably ended in such a way that the close formations of cavalry appearing in the sphere of artillery fire were shot to pieces without having the honor of seeing the enemy's face. Once such case I told about in the article describing the action at Yanoff.*

The Austrian cavalry leaders believed in the doctrine of the "shock" even more than we. This accounts for the fact that throughout all the morning of August 21st General Zarembo was dragging his division in close formations in his trail. When taking up a waiting position, he assembled his regiments in columns. From the point of view of the "shock" doctrine, he was right.

About 9 a. m. he was severely punished for the faultiness of his doctrine. The 4th Austrian Cavalry Division got under the quick fire of the Russian horse batteries standing in position near the hill "Beremovka." We use the word "severely," although we know that in reality the losses of the Austrian cavalry division from this fire were not heavy; but the result in the moral respect was heavy. This was the result: the disorganized division fell back and was afterward taken unawares by the Russian cavalry in the region of the hills 418 and 419. The division commander was obliged to lead the first regiment to charge personally, and the remaining regiments, with the exception of the squadrons of Major Vidale, *refused to fight*.

The fundamental cause of the Austrian failure lies in General Zarembo's tendency to drag his division in his trail in compact formations. Thus we see that in modern war, even in such an exceptional case as the fight at

* CAVALRY JOURNAL, April, 1921.

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Volehkovtsy, the old method of bringing up the cavalry to the encounter does not give good results.

It was somewhat different with Count Keller. The fight was started by the vanguard regiment, the Cossacks. They attacked the retreating infantry in lava formation. The Orenburgski Cossacks were followed, behind their right flank, by Count Keller's 10 squadrons. To the Cossacks' left two more squadrons protected the region of his maneuver. Fate was extremely favorable to Count Keller. These 10 squadrons unexpectedly found themselves 1,000 steps away from mounted enemy masses. General Count Keller showed himself a true cavalry leader when he decided without hesitation to take advantage of this accidental meeting; he threw his squadrons into a charge, despite the fact that he had every reason to consider himself only half as strong numerically as his enemy. He was right, because the "mechanical shock" does not exist, and very little weight, therefore, is to be attributed, under such conditions, to the law of mechanics or the number of troops. In this sphere the spirit of boldness reigns supreme.

But how to come up, under the conditions of modern war, to 100-200 paces from the enemy—to this effective distance in a cavalry fight? The old method is of no use. Another is to be looked for. The finding of the other method will be greatly facilitated if we consider the evolution of infantry tactics in connection with the increasing efficiency of fire-arms. Already, in the beginning of the XIXth century, its battle formations began to extend, growing wide along the front and deep from front to rear. Cavalry's battle formations should also extend along the front and to the rear.

Let us imagine that General Zarembo, having decided to outflank the hills 418-419, should have occupied hill 410 by dismounted units with machine-guns, and at the same time should have sent a regiment to occupy hills 418-419, giving the latter the remaining machine-guns and a battery. This regiment would have taken up a waiting position, having part of its troops dismounted and the machine-guns and battery ready to take under fire the approaches leading to those hills. Under the cover of this immobile shield, General Zarembo might have carried out with the other regiments the maneuver planned. We think that the result of Count Keller's charge in this case would be different. If we consider modern cavalry's armament—the French cavalry, for instance, provides every squadron with 6 light machine-guns and the cavalry division with 24 guns, 48 regimental machine-guns, 8 machine-guns with the cyclists, and 36 armored cars with 37 millimeter gun and machine-guns—it will be clear that the stability and fire power of the regiment in the region of hills 418-419 would be such as to make the issue of the charge of Count Keller's 10 squadrons in close formation beyond any doubt.

We have the right, in this connection, to put to ourselves the question: Will the leader be right if, under the conditions of future war, finding himself in a tactical situation analogous to the one in which Count Keller found

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himself when he came up to the hill "Ostryi Garb," he carries out the decision (the movement of the main body) by the same methods? Undoubtedly not.

What, then, is the right solution of the problem for a cavalry leader in a position similar to that of Count Keller on the Ostryi Garb? Having decided, after the Cossacks were sent out, to move north-westward with the 10 squadrons, he should first direct another regiment with part of the machine-guns to occupy the hills 418-419, and then with the remaining 6 squadrons, forming his reserve, move along the valley.

Now the reader might object that this regiment runs the risk of being attacked by the Austrian cavalry, if the latter, despite all that was said above, should stand in compact masses behind the hills. Here we come to the fundamental difference between the former three-line battle formation, characteristic of the "shock" tactics, and the one articulated and dismembered along the front and to the rear. The latter does not have for its object the mechanical unity of the mounted shock. It builds the cavalry fight on a combination of the dismounted (fire) and mounted fights. Therefore, taking into consideration the power of modern fire-arms, it is not afraid of the defeat of one of its separate parts. But, on the other hand, it makes possible the utilization of the full power of modern fire for creating on the battlefield a whole net of fire zones in which the enemy cavalry, trying to revive the picture of former mass attacks, will unavoidably get entangled as in a spider web. Let us even suppose that this enemy cavalry will have a partial success over one of the parts of the dismembered formation, thanks to the dash and force of its first impulse. What will be the result? According to the unalterable psychological law, a cavalry unit, once thrown into a charge, becomes like a bullet which left the rifle barrel. It pursues the part of the enemy which it succeeds in hitting and with it turns into a mob. The bullet has spent its force. In this situation, even our small reserves, appearing on the battlefield, will have an influence like that of Count Keller's escort on the Austrian squadron and the mass of Austrian horsemen round it, galloping after the Russian Lancers; and, further, those waves of galloping horsemen will get entangled in the fire zones created by our dismounted elements.

Modern cavalry doctrine demands now, not the old boot-to-boot formation, but the "lava" of small units. As, in a cross-country ride, groups of horsemen part and come together in order to take the obstacles, so in a modern fight the groups of the troop lava gallop forward, not only getting over the obstacles on the ground, but also over the obstacles created by fire.

It is not a paradox to say that the cavalry of today must be composed of horsemen who have the *cavalry spirit* to a greater degree than they of an earlier type. Every atom of a cavalry force, every individual horseman, is a self-urged unit looking forward toward a bold, quick maneuver.

The British Cavalry in Palestine and Syria

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD DAVIS, Cavalry

(Observer with the British Army)

THE CONQUEST OF SYRIA

THE admirable strategy, the sound tactics, and the fine fighting which featured the Jerusalem Campaign were to be surpassed by the 1918 advance into Syria. The brilliancy of these two campaigns need not be accounted for by mystery, by good luck, or by attempts to belittle the quality of the opposition. The simple explanation is the presence of superior ability in the person of the Commander-in-Chief and those whose close support blended in his assertions of command. A bold spirit dared to do, a superior military mind calculated correctly the capacity of troops of all branches, genius stamped the resulting combinations, and real leadership imbued an entire army with matchless confidence.

Sir Philip Chetwode, commanding the XXth Corps, one of the real strategists of the World War; Guy Dawnay, Bartholoman, and others at G. H. Q., under the skillful direction of Major-General Bols, Chief of Staff, gave the Commander-in-Chief a composite mind distinguished for its grasp, its acuteness, and its flexibility in determining situations and achieving solutions. This was a group endowed with unique genius for movement warfare. They would have done as well in the highest places on other fields. In fact, as far back as 1914 several of this general group had contributed much toward saving the day in France. We are liable to forget the words of the British Commander-in-Chief, Lord French, who said in those critical days: "The greatest threat of disaster with which we were faced in 1914 was staved off by the devoted bravery and endurance displayed by the Cavalry Corps, under a commander (General Allenby) who handled them throughout with consummate skill." The same genius for movement warfare, the same appreciation of mobility, and the same aptitude for measuring the power of men which had held back overwhelming forces in the unready days of 1914 brought forth perfect campaigns when this group appeared in complete control of the situation in Palestine. Here and in Syria they produced the classic of all recent warfare.

Like any other work of art, this Syrian campaign produces pleasure and enthusiasm even when viewed quite superficially, after the manner of the layman, but to the aspiring professional it presents so much evidence of surpassing technique that a close examination is a necessity as well as a pleasure.

To picture the situation as the Commander-in-Chief saw it, and then follow his mental processes as he made his estimate, we must turn to the map shown

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on page 289. The dotted line represents the British positions in mid-September, 1918—a line about 50 miles long, with its right flank resting on the Dead Sea, its left on the Mediterranean, with the enemy confronting them along its entire length. The 'Turks' total strength was believed to be about 104,000 men. Considerably more than two-thirds of the force was west of the Jordan River, occupying the area indicated by green on the map—a parallelogram about 45 miles in length and 12 miles in depth. It will be observed that the Turkish lines of communication ran northward from the eastern half of this parallelogram, converging on El Afule and Beisan, about 25 miles to the north. From those two points the main communications ran eastward to Deraa, the junction where the Palestine Railway and the Hedjaz Railway unite with the main line running down from Damascus. Obviously, if El Afule, Beisan, and Deraa could be seized, the Turkish retreat would be cut off. The problem, then, was to concentrate a sufficient striking force to penetrate the green parallelogram at its most vulnerable point, and then to send through the break a force possessing sufficient speed to reach objectives in the rear quickly and of sufficient strength to hold them securely. The density of the troops in the parallelogram and the nature of the terrain within that area had to be considered.

Early in 1918 the density had, perhaps, been quite uniform throughout the parallelogram. There followed a succession of events which caused a considerable change. First came a great raid against the Turks east of the Jordan, in March, 1918, resulting in a shift of Turkish troops to the east. A second raid in the same direction, in April, caused the Turks to take more troops from their right flank to strengthen the center and left. During the summer months, still impressed by the probability of a great attack against his eastern positions, the Turk stripped his coastal region of more troops. Thus, as a result of Turkish-German misinterpretation of circumstances, the western end of the green parallelogram, from the standpoint of lack of density, presented to the British the most favorable point for penetration.

As to terrain, everything favored an attack near the coast. Here the plain, though only about 10 miles wide, offered space for deployment and smoothness for advance, while everywhere to the east tangled hills and mountains made difficult obstacles. Moreover, if the Turkish lines could be broken in the coast plain, the extension of this latter feature to the north was in effect a great, wide corridor along the Turkish right flank, up which could sweep the fast-moving columns seeking to cut off the Turkish army. The Jordan River, to the east, difficult of crossing except at Jisr El Damie, which the Anzac Division was ordered to seize, presented a barrier against the escape to the east of the two Turkish armies which lay west of the Jordan. The crippling of the railway at Deraa Junction would prevent the escape of the Turkish army which occupied the region east of the Jordan.

And so it was decided to concentrate in the coast plain north of Jaffa

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a mass of infantry capable of opening a gate or door in the Turkish lines next to the sea—a gate ten miles long—which, pushed open clear back to the hills east of the railway and there held fast, would present a passageway for a mass of 20,000 cavalry and horse artillery, destined within a few hours to establish behind the Turkish army a great barrier of brigades and batteries controlling the exits from the hills. This was to be the first phase—a combined effort of horse, foot, and guns, each assembled in strength exactly calculated for the task, each assigned a rôle in keeping with its special qualities. Other phases were to follow, but it will be appropriate now to consider the preparations which were made for this first phase.

During the half year preceding this attack, General Allenby had sent to France the equivalent of about three divisions of British infantry. Those had been partially replaced by troops which included a large component of Indian infantry. He gained one additional division of cavalry, making his total four divisions of cavalry. The various changes reduced his front-line strength to about 70,000, whereas in the Palestine campaign he had had about 100,000. Moreover, in the latter campaign his fighting force had included more than 75 per cent British troops, most of whom had fought in France, Gallipoli, and Macedonia, while in this Syrian campaign perhaps 75 per cent of his troops were of the Indian Army, including battalions which had not yet seen service in the World War. These circumstances naturally demanded greatly increased care in organizing, planning, and training for the 1918 offensive.

As the four mounted divisions now included two divisions of Indian cavalry, it is not too much to say that there was a gain in speed, dash, and the quality of pure cavalry offensive, because those Indian troopers tend toward a special cultivation of these characteristics. A change in the armament of the Australian Division made a further contribution to the spirit of swift offensive. This division had been armed with the rifle and bayonet only, during the Palestine campaign. It now appeared armed with the saber, or sword, as they correctly call it. It would be entirely superfluous to dwell upon the offensive spirit of the Australians. A British general officer of exceptional war experience once said to me that, in his opinion, the Australians were probably "the élite attack troops of the Empire." It was altogether fitting, therefore, that they should be given the sword, and subsequent events proved that they knew how to use it. Only a few weeks' training under old British cavalrymen were available for the Australians' instruction; but natural aptitude made up for lack of time. As an added element of spice, there now appeared in the 5th Australian Brigade a regiment of French cavalry, half regulars, half Algerian Spahis. In a general atmosphere of real cavalry leadership characterized by great daring, rare judgment, and swift decision, these French cavalrymen were able to display their individual capabilities to great advantage.

The most difficult undertaking of the preparatory phase was the transfer

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of divisions from the eastern to the western end of the line without arousing the suspicions of the Turk. Where one infantry division had been, four were now to be concentrated, and one of these came from a point 40 miles distant. Where some 70 guns had stood, over 350 had now to be emplaced. Of the four cavalry divisions on the right, three were moved some 45 miles to the west. To appreciate the difficulty of secret troop movements in Palestine, one should keep in mind the lack of cover along the roads and the dearth of villages or other artificial features. The east and west roads in the Jerusalem-Jaffa belt are singularly open throughout their winding courses, and the roughness of the country permits marching troops but little dispersion laterally. I know of few hill roads where troops, or even a single horseman, are so conspicuous to airplane observation as the road from Jerusalem as far west as Latron—the main artery to the coast.

However, the German air force was to have few opportunities to observe troops on any road, for they were driven from the air, in this particular area, three weeks before the attack began. The Turk was thus left in a position which many military enthusiasts thoughtlessly build up for themselves when they confidently plan to accomplish all their reconnaissance by airplane. They overlook the fact that on the eve of operations "the other fellow" may suddenly acquire the command of the air. It was part of General Allenby's technique in both campaigns to withhold his real air strength for many months, and then suddenly unloose overwhelming combinations at just the right time. The Turk, having only a small force of cavalry, and not very good cavalry at that, eventually found himself in each campaign almost as blind as the proverbial bat.

But the troops themselves contributed greatly to the secrecy of their movements by the stealth of their night marching and their skillfully camouflaged bivouacs by day. In Macedonia, when Sarraill made his big offensive in 1916, I had seen some excellent camouflage of this variety, but the British troops in Palestine were especially thorough at such work. The "heavies" particularly, despite their long treks and ungainly bulk, were so marvelously inconspicuous by day that one sometimes thought they had disappeared entirely. Once across to the Jaffa area, the troops found good hiding places for their bivouacs. Here, in the coast plain around Ramleh, Ludd, Sarona, and Jaffa, there are really extensive orange, olive, and almond groves. The orange groves are especially fine for concealment purposes, the trees being very close together and the foliage thick. The olive and almond groves, while not such perfect cover, offer a little more room for horses.

One bit of deception had its humorous side as well as its undoubted effect on the Turk. In Jerusalem, outside the walls, there stands the Hotel Fast, which was kept by an old German named Fast prior to the British capture of the city and in fact for some time afterwards. Herr Fast's well-ordered tavern seemed a godsend in those days, because it had, among other things,

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at least one bathtub and several small stoves. The stoves, stoked with stubborn olive wood, and the bathtub, full of hot water, restored more than one officer to a condition of real warmth, when despair had seemed to whisper that the cold, clammy chill of the Judean hills would remain always in the very marrow of his bones. Here, also, tea, Scotch, and many other comforts pertaining to the human side of war were found. But the heavy hand of Mars fell on this haven of rest as the autumn of 1918 approached and busy artificers began fitting it up for occupancy by G. H. Q. Swiftly to the bazaars this significant item of news was carried, and, of course, from there to the Turks, whose apprehension of a British attack east of Jerusalem seemed now confirmed. Back near Ramleh, thirty miles away, the Commander-in-Chief smiled a grim smile. Fast's Hotel was destined to be only a dummy G. H. Q., not his kind.

Another instance of the painstaking attention which marked the details of preparation was the maintenance of dummy camps in the Jordan Valley. In this area the cavalry had been active throughout the year and it was important to conceal the fact of their departure. Their camps were, therefore, left standing and appearances of activity were kept up by a few men left behind. Imitation horses were made by setting up four sticks in the ground and draping an old blanket over them. Standing along dummy picket lines, these dummy horses did their duty for the benefit of the enemy air observers so completely that one document taken from the German Commander-in-Chief's captured files read as follows, under date of September 17, two days before the attack: "Far from there being any diminution in the cavalry in the Jordan Valley, there were evidences of twenty-three more squadrons."

Over in the zone of attack, next to the sea, it was necessary to build many miles of new roads for the impending operations. As fast as built, these roads were carefully covered with refuse, grass, and other material. Four new bridges over the River Auja north of Jaffa were necessary. To conceal the preparation of these structures, two "Schools for bridging instructions" were established and a curriculum of building and removing bridges was carried out most nonchalantly, but just on the eve of operations the "faculty" very carelessly left the bridges in position where they would be most useful. Enemy barrages were systematically provoked and their positions carefully noted; the utmost caution was observed in the opening of new wire or wireless stations; selected bodies of troops were marched eastward by day and westward by night. In short, every artifice which would contribute to the enemy's deception was employed with marked thoroughness and "finesse."

A study of the methods of really great commanders throughout history reveals in each a consummate craftiness or super-sagacity in the art of misleading the enemy. It is a fact that this quality was rather conspicuous by its absence during the World War. One who knows the German people, their psychology and the spirit of the old military machine, understands why

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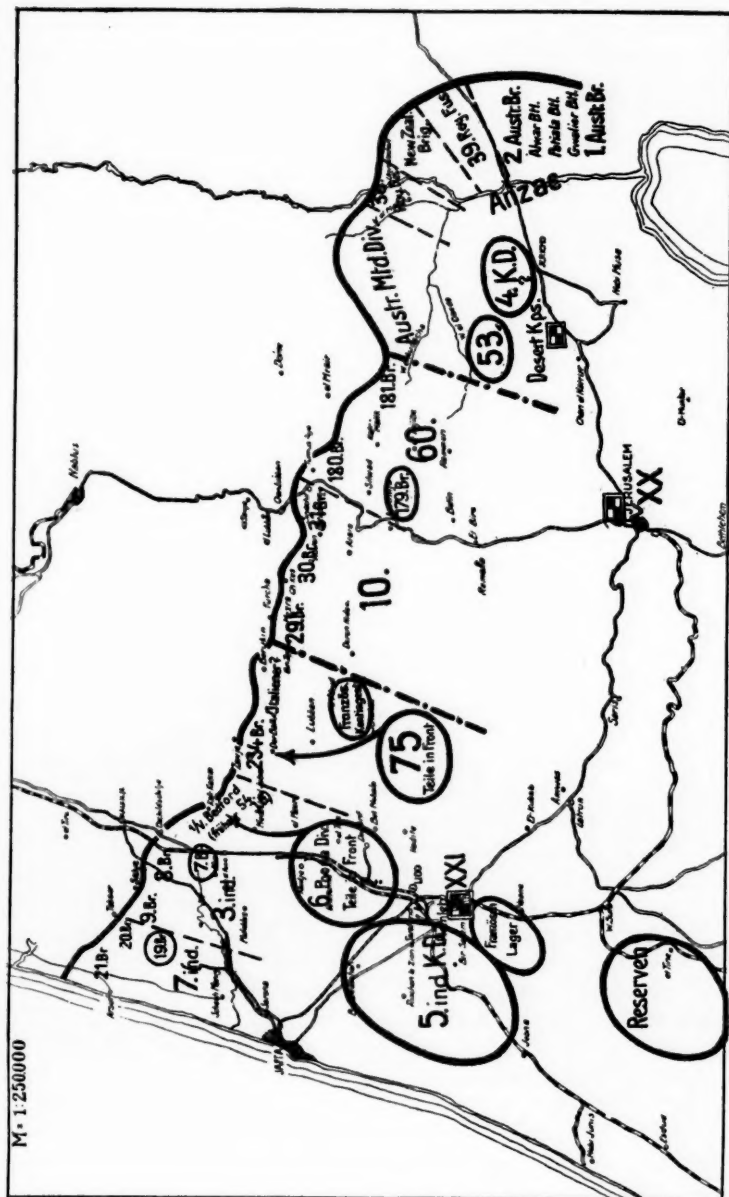
this quality was lacking in their otherwise remarkably perfect composite. In other armies anxiety, temperamental barriers, or inexperience prevented or dwarfed the development of this subtle and most formidable quality. But it was a very prominent agency in the operations of General Allenby, and was never more convincingly shown than in the preparations for the Syrian campaign. Turkish "intelligence" was directed by German officers, whose thoroughness and industry need no comment. The Turk himself is famous for his adroitness, and, as to "combat intelligence," his craftiness is noteworthy. That spies were present within the British lines in considerable numbers is obvious to all who know the kind of people who dwell in that part of the world.

It is impressive, therefore, to examine the map shown opposite, which was captured by the British in the victorious attacks of September, 1918. This is the "Enemy Order of Battle" map prepared by the intelligence officer (German) at Turkish G. H. Q., and purports to give the locations of British troops on September 17, 1918, about 36 hours before the attack of September 19. The mistakes in it show how skillfully the British had effected and concealed all the changes in the line preparatory to the attack. For example, the Australian Mounted Division was not in the Jordan Valley, as shown, but was 40 miles away to the west, near Jaffa; the 4th Cavalry Division was also near Jaffa, over 43 miles west of its location on the map; the 60th Division was not on the east of the Jerusalem road, but was 30 miles away, on the left of the line at the coast; the 75th Division, shown on this map northeast of Ludd, was actually some ten miles to the west. The 3th Poona Division of the Indian Army, shown here as in the Ludd sector, was actually on the Mesopotamian front, 400 miles away.

At half-past 4 on the morning of September 19, 1918, just as dawn broke, the five infantry divisions next the coast leaped forward to the attack, under cover of an intense artillery bombardment. The Turk was completely surprised and his first position, 14,000 yards in length and 3,000 yards in depth, was swept through even before the sun, with all his eastern swiftness, could bring the full light of day. Pressing on, the infantry completed their penetration and began to change direction to the east within an hour and a quarter after beginning the attack. With great skill in maintaining direction, this mass of five infantry divisions, with a cavalry brigade on their left, emerged from the labyrinth of conquered trench and wire, wheeled to the right, and drove the enemy before them. Not only had they this task, but in their eastward sweep all elements had to clear the roads leading north by a certain time in order to free them for the cavalry. Thus the great gate, ten miles long, was pushed open by the infantry and jammed back against the hills east of the railway.

As early as half-past 7 the 5th Cavalry Division was crossing the old Turkish trench system, marching right along the beach. The Mediterranean coast

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throughout much of the length of the Holy Land is featured by a belt of sand and gravel lying under a coastal cliff averaging, perhaps, 40 feet in elevation. Down below Gaza in 1917 this sheltering cliff had served many purposes, and now the 5th Cavalry Division rode forward under its cover.

By 9 o'clock the 4th Cavalry Division was crossing the enemy's trench lines, following a road about five miles distant from the coast. Once free of the enemy's former works, they rode forward in line of brigade columns.

The Australian Division advanced on the same road, following the 4th Division. Advanced Corps Headquarters marched with the Australians. Each of the three divisions picked up its horse batteries as the old Turkish line was approached, these batteries having taken up forward positions for participation in the preliminary bombardment.

The Australian official correspondent described that day's ride in the lines below, giving a picture as vivid as it is accurate: "They rode away in the sunrise, the advanced squadrons trotting out after the ground scouts, the flank patrols galloping wide, brigade after brigade, over the rolling sand hills. The men were eager, the horses fought for their heads. The swords of the Yeomanry flashed and Indian lances glinted from each successive sky-line. It was the war scene of the picture galleries. Quickening the pace, the regiments raced on past our guns, most of which were already limbered up for the pursuit. The infantry, busy with their prisoners, cheered them as they passed, and soon they were speeding down on Turks who had fled from the onslaught of the infantry. But their sport with sword and lance was brief."

The perfection of our organization was revealed very early. The cavalry was scarcely clear of the trench system before scores of field guns were rumbling in their wake; and, pressing on after the artillery by many tracks, good and bad, went mile after mile of camels and wheeled transport. Where the cavalry went the supplies must follow; and the cavalry rode from 40 to 50 miles between sunrise and midnight. With nothing to check them, their pace was controlled only by the endurance of their horses. The men rode light; they carried only one blanket, and that as a saddle-cloth. Tent sheets and waterproof were forbidden. It was a wild ride against time. But horses were loaded with three days' rations, and few carried less than 250 pounds and many more than 280 pounds.

By 10 o'clock that night the two leading divisions were 35 miles north of the Turks' former trench lines. During the night they crossed the hills of Samaria—the 5th Division by Jarak, on the left; the 4th by Musmus, on the right. By 2 o'clock in the morning the two brigades leading the 5th Division had reached Abu Shusheh, down the eastern slopes, and by 5 o'clock in the morning all the 4th Division were at Lejjun, in the Musmus Pass. From these points the divisions marched directly on Nazareth and El Afule, their respective objectives.

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In the last hours of moonlight on the morning of September 20, after a march of 55 miles in 22 hours, the leading brigade of the 5th Division galloped into Nazareth, the Turkish G. H. Q., and began an attack against the headquarters building. The garrison, taken completely by surprise, effected, nevertheless, a desperate resistance. The Commander-in-Chief, Liman von Sanders, was reported to have escaped in his pajamas. Be that as it may, his headquarters guard, including a large component of German troops, not only lingered, but demonstrated that the town could not be entirely taken by one brigade. In the meantime, however, specially designated troops of the 13th Brigade had raided the Turkish Army Headquarters and captured its most important documents. With these and some 2,000 prisoners, the brigade withdrew in the direction of El Afule.

In the meantime the 4th Division, just as day broke, debouched from the Lejjun defile into the Plain of Esdraelon, the 2d Lancers leading, accompanied by armored cars. A dramatic combat ensued as the head of the column discovered a Turkish battalion advancing toward the pass, engaged it with the armored cars' machine-guns in front and charged through it with cavalry from left to right, killing 46 with the lance, capturing the 470 survivors, and eliminating the force in about five minutes. The division as such, despite several unexpected developments, had, by reason of its commander's quick, definite decisions, just seized the pass in time. Then, upon entering the plain, the commander of the leading regiment had by similar quick action, as above described, eliminated a new danger. Impelled by such typical cavalry decisions, the whole enveloping movement surged forward that day. Seizing the railroad station of El Afule at 8 o'clock that morning, the 4th Division had made good its great first objective by covering 65 miles in 24 hours. Beisan, down the valley to the southeast, was seized that afternoon and the second main outlet closed, after marching 85 miles in 34 hours. Later in the day a regiment closed the passage across the Jordan River—100 miles in 36 hours.

The Australian Division in the meantime crossed the crest of the hills of Samaria in daylight, reached Lejjun at about 11 o'clock, rode hard to the southeast, and drove in the last big wedge by seizing Jenin at half-past 5 in the afternoon. Thus the Cavalry Corps had in 36 hours projected its self-sustaining groups of fire and shock power all along the vital points of a 100-mile arc inclosing the entire Turkish Army west of the Jordan River. Four or five short, sharp engagements had been fought and about 12,000 prisoners taken, in laying down the net which was to gather in so many additional thousands. The sweep of the corps to the north and its swing then to the southeast had placed just inside the arc of its own communications the old Turkish telegraph system; and so, by quick repairs, the enemy's former wires were now used for signal communications back to G. H. Q., at Ramleh. Thus the first, or cavalry, phase was complete, even as to the continuity of communications.

Suggestions to Executive Officers on Duty with Organized Reserves

BY

Captain GEORGE H. SHEA, Cavalry

THE Corps Area Commander is the commander of all reserve divisions within his corps area. To assist him, there have been formed, with an appropriate commissioned personnel, a staff for each division and one army corps headquarters within the corps area, whose duty it is to weld together the units accredited to their divisions, so that, if necessity should arise, the division may be mobilized without delay, and training started.

Executive officers have, as far as practicable, been assigned, and to a great extent the ultimate success of the Reserve Corps rests with the executive officers. Conditions vary greatly within corps areas, as to the amount of personal contact that executive officers may have with the commissioned personnel of their units. In most cases the companies of regiments are scattered and, due to lack of funds for travel, the executive officer rarely will meet all the officers of his regiment, his one chance being to get them to attend the 15-day encampment and to be there himself.

The correspondence course should be encouraged and every effort made to get all reserve officers of the organization to pursue it. Every assistance should be given reserve officers taking the course, and visits to the offices of students to assist them or the conducting of night classes will materially aid in the submission of problems to the instructor for correction and in a higher average in the number who will endeavor to complete the course.

An executive officer should not consider his sphere of activities as confined to the unit of which he is executive officer, but should extend his help, as far as practicable, to all units within his immediate vicinity which do not happen to have an executive officer assigned to them.

The organization of a chapter of the Association of the Army of the United States, or Reserve Officers' Association, is most essential. Weekly or monthly lectures should be given, at which time a talk on some military subject not only proves of interest, but, it will be found, will increase the attendance and membership.

Mounted officers on duty as executive officers should make an effort to start a riding club and to get all reserve officers of the mounted branches in as members; also as many civilians as may care to become members. The writer of this article assisted in the organization of a riding club within six weeks after his reporting for duty as executive officer. This club now has

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about one hundred members, seventy-five of whom own their own mounts, and through members of the club their estates have been opened and rides for some miles through private grounds permitted. Paper chases are held, and one member is preparing a polo field at his own expense for the use of reserve officers. Advantage is also taken of these rides to conduct minor tactical problems and terrain exercises. It is true that the whole club cannot be gotten together, but flock rides of from 10 to 25 are most common three or four times a week in good weather.

Officers of the staff departments and dismounted branches who do not care to participate in equitation should be encouraged to participate in trap shooting, golf, hikes, or any amusement that will bring them together and which will require them to exercise. It is exceedingly important that reserve officers be kept physically fit. Executive officers should assist them to do so. It is as much their duty to do this as to keep the records of their office correctly. Not more than half a day is necessary for an executive officer to complete the requirements of his office work; the other half should be devoted to development of the reserve personnel, professionally and physically. Visits to places of employment, rides, lectures given at luncheons, lectures at night, etc., assist in accomplishing this result.

No set formula can be prescribed; each executive officer will have to solve his own problem in his particular sector. Some sectors can, due to local conditions, procure better results than others, which is no reflection on the executive officer whose locality is not quite so productive of results.

The third component of the army has come to stay, and, that the development of this component may be accomplished as desired by the War Department, executive officers should lend every effort that success may be achieved.

A Rut in the Road*

BY

Major E. P. PIERSON, Cavalry

A RUTLESS road is the aspiration of every road-builder, but a good-looking road may yet be impassable because rutless. Such a road may be ideal in good weather, but let the rain and the storm come and the vehicles slide off for lack of a rut to guide them straight ahead, even against their will.

Apply the simile. A business can measure its progress better by compari-

* A thought occasioned by an editorial, *Brass Polish and Elbow Grease*, in the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* for October, 1922.

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son with the so-called stagnant elements of the trade. Beautifully colored get-rich-quick schemes usually land their victims in the ditch. The conservative business man makes use of both the "ruts" and the slick places.

An army without "ruts" would be a perfect mechanism indeed. One with nothing but "ruts" would be a good argument for its abolishment. However, any well-traveled road will in time become more or less "rutty"; sometimes from sheer wear, sometimes from weakness. Unless ruts get too bad from weakness, they are repaired in the normal upkeep processes—*e. g.*, by dragging and grading—and by entire removal and renewal of the road bed only when this becomes unavoidable.

In the evolution of the modern soldier, especially if his casual public remarks are observed, it is feared there is a pharisaical tendency of aversion to the old army. Stories are told in derision about the old-type colonel, with unkempt beard and untrimmed hair, when a razor was an unheard-of luxury, while the modern defender is a perfect advertisement of the tonsorial art. In those days the cut and style of uniform did not change, as now, with the season's fashions. Then comforts were appreciated because obtained in response to personal efforts, while now welfare is bestowed so freely that it has become a veritable burden. Then a soldier learned his duty in the school of experience, while now duty has to compete with numerous schools. The aims were, of course, the same; no soldier should neglect his duty, violate his honor, nor fail to defend his country.

The fair-weather soldier is hardly worth emulating. He seems to look upon the mere routine of a soldier as a hardship. We hear little of his duty, too much about his personal honor, but what about his country? He thinks soldiering should consist only of parades on sunshiny days, always playing to the gallery. He recounts frequently his personal sacrifices. This usually includes the position he "might have had" had he not accepted the low pay for service to his country. When ordered for duty beyond the bright lights, he begins to talk of leaving the service. In short, he looks upon his engagement to serve as a job, with no other obligation than that it should please him.

It is fortunate that this is not a picture of the real army. We have occasional so-called ruts left, but they are better than a lot of rolling stones. We need men who join the service for better or for worse. They can be depended upon in emergency to leaven the whole with loyalty and devotion to duty, such as to tide over any temporary slippery and boggy stretch. All that glitters is not gold; equally, all that wear the neatest uniform are not genuine clear through. Therefore, let us be slow to condemn every conservative soldier as a rut or obstruction. Some shiny boots would look better if a little bespattered from true service.

So, here's to the useful rut. He is the backbone on which to build in time of emergency. May he ever inspire our newly acquired citizen soldiery with the clear-ringing motto, *Duty, honor, country* before self.

The Cavalry Board

BY

Major K. S. BRADFORD, Cavalry, Recorder

THE Cavalry Board is permanently stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., and consists of the Commandant and Assistant Commandant of the Cavalry School and not less than three nor more than five other officers designated by the Chief of Cavalry, the junior among whom is the recorder. The board operates under direction of the Chief of Cavalry, with whom correspondence is direct. The purpose of the board is to consider subjects pertaining to cavalry, which are referred to it by the Chief of Cavalry, and to originate and submit to him recommendations looking to the improvement of the cavalry arm.

The home of the board is the Cavalry Board Building, an old band barracks in rear of the headquarters building, at Fort Riley. It contains the board room, where meetings are held, offices for the recorder and other members of the board for whom offices are not provided elsewhere, store-rooms and two museum rooms. One of the latter contains exhibits of foreign cavalry equipment, including British, French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, Japanese, Dutch, and Danish, and the other contains samples of every article tested by the board, each article properly tagged to indicate the recommendation of the board. This collection of tested articles serves as a physical record of the work of the board, to which its members can refer when considering new or similar changes in equipment.

The function of the board is advisory only, as it can recommend, but cannot carry its own recommendations into effect. In practice, however, every contemplated change affecting cavalry is submitted to the board by the Chief of Cavalry, thus making it a sort of clearing-house for new ideas on every phase of cavalry activity, including organization, training, armament, clothing, equipment, and even administration. The questions to come before the board, which have at times included as many as fifty different subjects in a single month, are discussed and decided at its regular meetings.

In the long run, improvement is obtained only as a result of individual interest and initiative in submitting new proposals. It is impossible for any single officer or group of officers to be familiar constantly with all the varied forms of cavalry activity, to the extent of being able to suggest all the needed improvements. For example, an officer instructing his men in pistol or saber work is impressed on the spot with needed improvements, which would not be called to his attention at other times, and which if not submitted immediately are apt to slip his mind entirely, until the next period of instruction in this work. The board, therefore, desires every cavalryman to submit his constructive ideas to the board.

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Many new ideas, which are otherwise practical, have to be abandoned because they adversely affect economy, the mobility of cavalry, or some other important consideration. A large part of the work of the board is thus never brought to the notice of the service, because four or five ideas are usually considered for every one which is recommended for adoption. All such ideas, however, are carefully preserved in the records of the board for possible future use.

There are two possible methods for the board to use in arriving at its decisions: One is to organize the board itself to handle its own research and experimental work; the other is to have this work done for it by the various activities concentrated at Fort Riley, and have the board act on the work submitted, either by rejecting it entirely or by adopting it as submitted or with modifications. Both methods have been tried. The first necessitates a cumbersome organization, with a large overhead, and results in each part of the organization being idle at least a part of the time. The second is now in operation and seems to be satisfactory.

In practice, it works as follows: A new weapon, or a modified one, for example, is submitted to the board for recommendation. The board submits it to the Director of the Department of Cavalry Weapons in the Cavalry School for test and comment of a technical nature affecting cavalry, to the Director of the Department of Tactics in the Cavalry School for test and comment as to its suitability and possible tactical employment with cavalry, and to the Commanding Officer of the Second Cavalry (School Troops) for a practical try-out with a cavalry organization. From the data thus collected the board is able to arrive at a fairly accurate conclusion as to the value of the weapon for cavalry purposes. As a factor of safety in the case of very important modifications in armament or equipment, the board usually recommends a more extensive test in other organizations before final adoption.

In reality, then, the Cavalry Board includes the whole post of Fort Riley, with the officers actually detailed as members sitting as a board of review and decision on every question considered. As practically every officer now stationed at Fort Riley is a graduate of the Cavalry School and the board works in close conjunction with the school, good progress is being made in the solution of cavalry questions with which all are familiar. In questions involving the cavalry brigade and the cavalry division, the assistance of the Commanding General of the First Cavalry Division, at Fort Bliss, Texas, is solicited.

To show the completeness with which the subject of arms, clothing, and equipment is covered, the board is required to submit each year a complete list of those articles used by cavalry officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates which are considered in any way unsatisfactory, with a report of the steps being taken to improve them. This list includes articles which for economic reasons cannot be replaced in the immediate future, due to quantities

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already on hand, but which can and should be changed when the supply is exhausted or an emergency requiring an additional supply arises. In such cases changes, with full data as to specifications, are recommended, and if approved are kept on file, to be put into effect when the supply is exhausted or an emergency arises.

The most important subjects covered by the board divide themselves naturally into two main classes: First, organization and training; and, second, armament, clothing, and equipment. In addition, there are many subjects of such a varying nature that they can only be classed as miscellaneous.

Immediately following the war, the board submitted its recommendations on cavalry organization. The recommendations were materially altered in adopting the present organization, due to various considerations, chief among which were the reduction in the authorized strength of the cavalry and the desire to retain at least fourteen active regiments at or near authorized strength. The present organization, however, embodies many of the basic principles deemed by the board to be essential to modern cavalry.

In training, the principal work of the board has been in the preparation of the new training regulations now being published under the direction of the Chief of Cavalry. Forty-five pamphlets have been prepared by the board, which constitute in their entirety a complete revision, based on the lessons of the war, of all drill regulations, manuals, and other publications pertaining to the training of cavalry, as well as certain additional subjects which have never before been adequately covered. Among the most important of these latter are the "Employment of Cavalry" and the "Employment of Cavalry Machine-guns," which together enunciate for the first time a complete doctrine for the employment of the arm.

The procedure used in the preparation of these pamphlets was to have the original draft prepared by a specially qualified officer, or group of officers, sometimes members of the board, sometimes instructors in the school, and for the board, acting as a body, to then review, revise, edit, and approve the original draft. In addition, a great number of pamphlets, prepared by other branches, have been reviewed and commented on. The board is now engaged in the preparation of a Cavalry R. O. T. C. Manual, or text-book, and has had a considerable part in the preparation of the Cavalry Correspondence Courses.

On the subject of armament, the board has tested and recommended for adoption the Browning machine rifle, which is now being issued to the service, together with a receiver sight. It is now testing a stock rest for the machine rifle which it is believed will add greatly to the stability of the weapon. It has recommended a pistol grip form of rifle stock and range dummy cartridges for both rifle and pistol. It has recommended several modifications in the parts of the automatic pistol, the adoption of which will add materially to the comfort and ease of holding the weapon, especially for a man with a small

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hand, and reduces the natural tendency to point the pistol low. It is experimenting with a sub-caliber pistol and an expendable pistol ammunition clip, neither of which are as yet satisfactory. It has developed a cavalry carbine which is in effect a modified Springfield rifle, and recommended that it be issued to troops in sufficient quantities to insure a conclusive report. It is interested in several types of auto-loading rifles, the .50 caliber machine-gun and the Thompson submachine-gun.

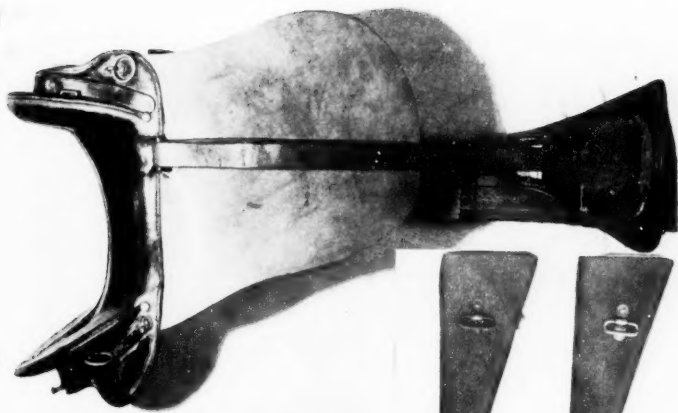
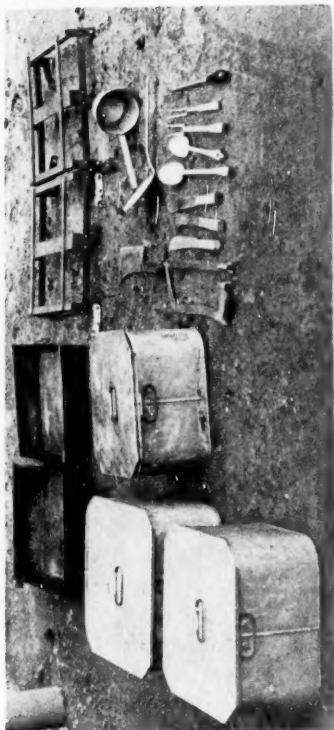
It has recommended an all-leather leggin and a campaign hat strap for mounted enlisted men and is testing and experimenting with a uniform field boot for officers, a uniform raincoat, and a new type of waterproof clothing.

The board is vitally interested in the cavalry pack animal, which, with the new organization, has become an integral part of every cavalry unit down to and including the troop. The cumbersome aparejo is destined to be replaced by a pack saddle whose development is now nearing completion and whose adoption will render unnecessary the search for men skilled in the almost lost art of packing. It is developing a pack cooking outfit, a picket-line pack, and a cavalry demolition pack, all to be attached to the saddle, as the machine rifle will also be attached, by means of metal hangers, similar to machine-gun hangers, which will settle forever the fate of that bugaboo, the diamond hitch.

A modified McClellan saddle, with a girth similar to that used on a flat saddle, replacing quarter straps, rings and cincha and removing the great objection to the McClellan saddle, which is that the trooper cannot get his legs around his horse, has been recommended for issue in reasonable quantity to troops for final test. A lighter, simpler stirrup strap has been recommended for the McClellan saddle. A web bridle has been recommended for use in emergencies when leather is scarce, and an officers' saber-carrier, which holds snugly either the officers' saber or the cavalry saber, has been developed.

Other equipment which has been recommended by the board includes a steel helmet and a gas mask, to be issued to cavalry only when required; a web rifle sling similar to the web bridle, an aluminum tent pin, a stable sergeant's veterinary set, a cavalry bandoleer, which can be carried either on the trooper's shoulder or around the horse's neck; a soldier's kit bag to replace the present barrack bag, a mechanical cipher device for encoding and decoding messages, and a message center equipment case.

This description indicates only a small part of what has actually been accomplished by the board in research, experiment, test and development of arms, clothing and equipment. It is clear that not even a small fraction of the work that has been done, not only on these subjects but on others as well, could ever be accomplished without a permanent board with a permanent home and permanent records.



NEW MODELS OF EQUIPMENT PROPOSED BY THE CAVALRY BOARD

March Cooking Pack Set, contents of one side load

Modified McClellan Saddle

Proposed Carbine compared with Springfield



Sergeant John Martin in 1879, when he appeared
as a witness before the Reno Court of Inquiry
in Chicago



Sergeant Martin at retirement—
1904

THE MAN WHO CARRIED CUSTER'S LAST MESSAGE

"Come On! Be Quick! Bring Packs!"

CUSTER'S BATTLE PLAN

The Story of His Last Message, as Told by the Man Who Carried It

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. GRAHAM, J. A.

With Commentary by Brigadier-General EDWARD S. GODFREY, U. S. Army, Retired*

FORTY-SEVEN years have passed since Custer, the Yellow Hair, the dashing, impetuous, and fearless, rode to his death at the battle of the Little Big Horn. And because, out of that greatest of Indian fights, not one of his immediate command escaped alive; because the utter annihilation of nearly half a regiment of cavalry by Indians was a thing unheard of, undreamed of; because it was at once spectacular and terrifying; because of the prominence of the man who led his followers to destruction; because he was a man who, not only in the regiment itself, but in the service generally, had both blindly faithful friends and as blindly bitter enemies, there have been, ever since that day, hardly waiting for the body of Custer to grow cold, and but little abating now after half a century, acrimony and dispute over the whole campaign of 1876 against the hostile Sioux.

One never-failing source of discussion, which engages student, critic, and partisan alike, is the tactics of the combat—the plan of battle, if you will. Volumes have been written upon the subject, but when one has read them all he is still left to conjecture and hypothesis.

Did Custer have a plan of battle? And, if he had, what was it? When did he resolve upon it; and when and how, if at all, did he communicate it to his detached subordinate commanders. Was it carried out? And, if not, why? Or was the whole fight a hit-and-miss affair, which depended upon luck and chance?

Was the battle of the Little Big Horn only a startling example of fatal division of forces in the face of the enemy, with consequent defeat in detail? Was it a blind, impetuous, dashing attack without thought of the consequence, or even of the possibility of defeat? Or was it a well-planned fight, which failed for lack of co-operation and communication? These are some of the problems which inevitably occur to the student of this extraordinary battle.

Partisan dispute will never clear them up. It seldom clears up anything,

* This story of the battle of the Little Big Horn has been prepared with care, from the most authentic available sources, and after much study and research. I thank you for letting me see General Godfrey's comments. The General has been more kind than I deserve, and if I have produced anything worth while out of all my digging, it has been largely due to his kindly interest.—THE AUTHOR.

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though I suppose it is heresy for a lawyer to say so. It is only by delving into authentic records and contemporary statements and accounts, by marshaling all the testimony available, and by searching for new evidence that one gets at the facts. And in presenting the story of Sergeant John Martin, who was General Custer's orderly trumpeter on that fatal day in June of 1876, I am confident that, upon some phases at least of the many disputed questions pertaining to the fight, it is the testimony of the only competent witness who survived the battle, the last man to see Custer alive, except those who rode on and died with him upon the ridge.

Martin is the man who carried Custer's famous last message: "Benteen, come on—big village—be quick—bring packs. P. S.—Bring packs."* He was then a young man of twenty-five, who was already the veteran of one war. Born at Rome in 1851, he had enlisted with Garibaldi, as a drummer boy of fourteen, in the Army of Liberation, and had seen the backs of the Austrians at Villa Franca in '66. After the restoration of Venice to her rightful allegiance, he left his home in sunny Italy in 1873 and almost immediately upon his arrival in America enlisted in the United States Army. His right name, I should tell you, is Giovanni Martini, and he is still hale and hearty, seventy-one years of age, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. He served continuously from 1874 to 1904, when he was retired as a sergeant.

He is rather a remarkable old soldier, who never misses an occasion to honor the Stars and Stripes, and who turns out in the old blue, his left arm literally covered to the elbow with service stripes, every time the call of patriotism sounds, whether it be to honor the dead or to greet the living. His form still erect and soldierly, his salute just as snappy as it was when he marched with Garibaldi and rode with Custer, he is well worthy your respectful attention. A fine old soldier, who has deserved well both of his own and of his adopted country; for, beside his long and honorable service, Martin has given two stalwart sons to the American Army.

His 7th Cavalry discharge, which he exhibits with pardonable pride, bears the signature of F. W. Benteen, his old troop commander, the man to whom Custer's last message was sent. And Benteen has described Sergeant Martin in that discharge as "the only surviving witness of the Custer massacre."†

SERGEANT MARTIN'S STORY

A little before 8 o'clock, on the morning of June 25, my captain, Benteen, called me to him and ordered me to report to General Custer as orderly trumpeter. The regiment was then several miles from the Divide between

* The message was signed by his adjutant, Lieutenant Cook.—THE AUTHOR.

† Since the story was written, Sergeant Martin has passed on. He died at his home in Brooklyn, on Christmas Eve, 1922. I know that the readers of the CAVALRY JOURNAL will be sorry to learn that another of the old guard is gone.—AUTHOR.

"COME ON! BE QUICK! BRING PACKS!"

the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn. We had halted there to make coffee after a night march.

We knew, of course, that plenty of Indians were somewhere near, because we had been going through deserted villages for two days and following a heavy trail from the Rosebud, and on the 24th we had found carcasses of dead buffalo that had been killed and skinned only a short time before.

I reported to the General personally, and he just looked at me and nodded. He was talking to an Indian scout, called Bloody Knife, when I reported, and Bloody Knife was telling him about a big village in the valley, several hundred tepees and about five thousand Sioux. I sat down a little way off and heard the talk. I couldn't understand what the Indian said, but from what the General said in asking questions and his conversation with the interpreter I understood what it was about.

The General was dressed that morning in a blue-gray flannel shirt, buckskin trousers, and long boots. He wore a regular company hat. His yellow hair was cut short—not very short; but it was not long and curly on his shoulders like it used to be.

Very soon the General jumped on his horse and rode bareback around the camp, talking to the officers in low tones and telling them what he wanted them to do. By 8:30 the command was ready to march and the scouts went on ahead. We followed slowly, about fifteen minutes later. I rode about two yards back of the General. We moved on, at a walk, until about two hours later we came to a deep ravine, where we halted. The General left us there and went away with the scouts. I didn't go with him, but stayed with the Adjutant. This was when he went up to the "Crow's-nest" on the Divide, to look for the Sioux village that Bloody Knife had told him about. He was gone a long time, and when he came back they told him about finding fresh pony tracks close by, and that the Sioux had discovered us in the ravine. At once he ordered me to sound officers' call, and I did so. This showed that he realized now that we could not surprise the Sioux, and so there was no use to keep quiet any longer. For two days before this there had been no trumpet calls, and every precaution had been taken to conceal our march. But now all was changed.

The officers came quickly, and they had an earnest conference with the General. None of the men were allowed to come near them, but soon they separated and went back to their companies.

Then we moved on again, and after a while, about noon, crossed the Divide. Pretty soon the General said something to the Adjutant that I could not hear, and pointed off to the left. In a few minutes Captain Benteen, with three troops, left the column and rode off in the direction that the General had been pointing. I wondered where they were going, because my troop was one of them.

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The rest of the regiment rode on, in two columns—Colonel Reno, with three troops, on the left, and the other five troops, under General Custer, on the right. I was riding right behind the General. We followed the course of a little stream that led in the direction of the Little Big Horn River. Reno was on the left bank and we on the right.

All the time, as we rode, scouts were riding in and out, and the General would listen to them and sometimes gallop away a short distance to look around. Sometimes Reno's column was several hundred yards away and sometimes it was close to us, and then the General motioned with his hat and they crossed over to where we were.

Soon we came to an old tepee that had a dead warrior in it. It was burning. The Indian scouts had set it afire. Just a little off from that there was a little hill, from which Girard, one of the scouts, saw some Indians between us and the river. He called to the General and pointed them out. He said they were running away. The General ordered the Indian scouts to follow them, but they refused to go. Then the General motioned to Colonel Reno, and when he rode up* the General told the Adjutant to order him to go down and cross the river and attack the Indian village, and that he would support him with the whole regiment. He said he would go down to the other end and drive them, and that he would have Benteen hurry up and attack them in the center.

Reno, with his three troops, left at once, on a trot, going toward the river, and we followed for a few hundred yards, and then swung to the right, down the river.

We went at a gallop, too. (Just stopped once to water the horses). The General seemed to be in a big hurry. After we had gone about a mile or two we came to a big hill that overlooked the valley, and we rode around the base of it and halted. Then the General took me with him, and we rode to the top of the hill, where we could see the village in the valley on the other side of the river. It was a big village, but we couldn't see it all from there, though we didn't know it then; but several hundred tepees were in plain sight.

There were no bucks to be seen; all we could see was some squaws and children playing and a few dogs and ponies. The General seemed both surprised and glad, and said the Indians must be in their tents, asleep.

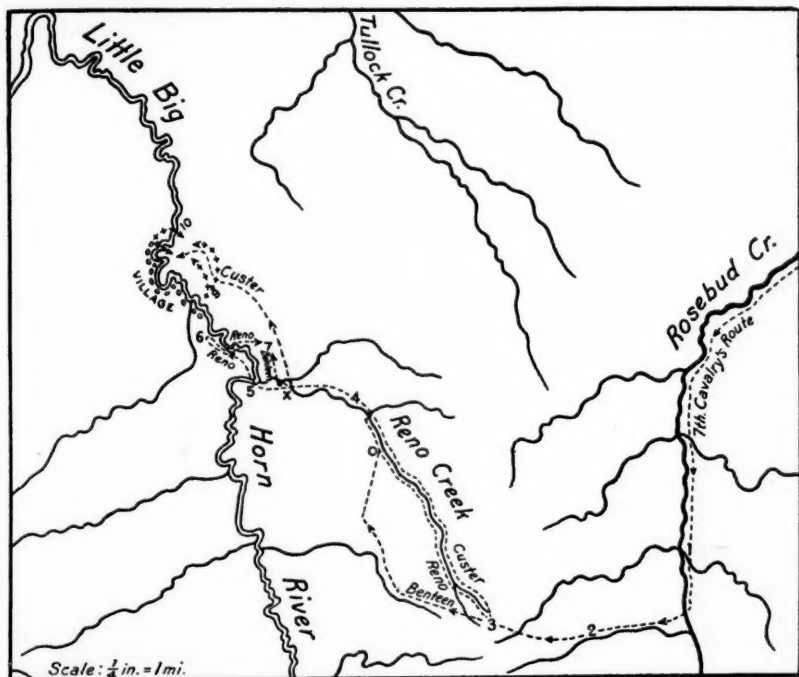
We did not see anything of Reno's column when we were up on the hill. I am sure the General did not see them at all, because he looked all around with his glasses, and all he said was that we had "got them this time."

He turned in the saddle and took off his hat and waved it so the men of the command, who were halted at the base of the hill, could see him, and he shouted to them, "Hurrah, boys, we've got them! We'll finish them up and then go home to our station."

* "While he was riding up" would better express Sergeant Martin's meaning. Evidently Custer did not speak directly to Reno, and the latter never was informed of the General's intention to bring Benteen up to attack in the center.—THE AUTHOR

"COME ON! BE QUICK! BRING PACKS!"

Then the General and I rode back down to where the troops were, and he talked a minute with the Adjutant, telling him what he had seen. We rode on, pretty fast, until we came to a big ravine that led in the direction of the river, and the General pointed down there and then called me. This was about a mile down the river from where we went up on the hill, and we had been going at a trot and gallop all the way. It must have been about three miles from where we left Reno's trail.



1. Bivouac, June 24.
2. 10 a. m., June 25, Custer at "Crows Nest."
3. Across the Divide, 12:05 p. m.
- 3-a. Benteen's March, 12:15 p. m. to 4 p. m.
4. "Dead Warrior Teepee, 2 p. m.
- 4-5. Reno's March to the River, 2:30 p. m.
5. Reno's Crossing, 2:45 p. m.

- 5-6. Reno's Advance, 3:15 p. m.
- 6-7. Reno's Retreat, 4 p. m.
7. Reno Besieged, 7 p. m.
- x. Where Custer swung to the right, 3 p. m.
9. Gall's Attack, 4 p. m.
10. Crazy Horse's Attack.

The General said to me, "Orderly, I want you to take a message to Colonel Benteen. Ride as fast as you can and tell him to hurry. Tell him it's a big village and I want him to be quick, and to bring the ammunition packs." He didn't stop at all when he was telling me this, and I just said, "Yes, sir," and checked my horse, when the Adjutant said, "Wait, orderly, I'll give you a

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message," and he stopped and wrote it in a big hurry, in a little book, and then tore out the leaf and gave it to me.

And then he told me, "Now, orderly, ride as fast as you can to Colonel Benteen. Take the same trail we came down. If you have time, and there is no danger, come back; but otherwise stay with your company."

My horse was pretty tired, but I started back as fast as I could go. The last I saw of the command they were going down into the ravine. The gray horse troop was in the center and they were galloping.

The Adjutant had told me to follow our trail back, and so in a few minutes I was back on the same hill again where the General and I had looked at the village; but before I got there I heard firing back of me, and I looked around and saw Indians, some waving buffalo robes and some shooting. They had been in ambush.

Just before I got to the hill I met Boston Custer.* He was riding at a run, but when he saw me he checked his horse and shouted, "Where's the General?" and I answered, pointing back of me, "Right behind that next ridge you'll find him." And he dashed on. That was the last time he was ever seen alive.

When I got up on the hill, I looked down and there I saw Reno's battalion in action. It had been not more than ten or fifteen minutes since the General and I were on the hill, and then we had seen no Indians. But now there were lots of them, riding around and shooting at Reno's men, who were dismounted and in skirmish line. I don't know how many Indians there were—a lot of them. I did not have time to stop and watch the fight; I had to get on to Colonel Benteen; but the last I saw of Reno's men they were fighting in the valley and the line was falling back.

Some Indians saw me, because right away they commenced shooting at me. Several shots were fired at me—four or five, I think—but I was lucky and did not get hit. My horse was struck in the hip, though I did not know it until later.

It was a very warm day and my horse was hot, and I kept on as fast as I could go. I didn't know where Colonel Benteen was, nor where to look for him, but I knew I had to find him.

I followed our trail back to the place we had watered our horses, and looked all around for Colonel Benteen. Pretty soon I saw his command coming. I was riding at a jog trot then. My horse was all in and I was looking everywhere for Colonel Benteen.

As soon as I saw them coming I waved my hat to them and spurred my horse, but he couldn't go any faster. But it was only a few hundred yards before I met Colonel Benteen. He was riding quite a distance in front of his

* Boston Custer was a brother of General Custer and went with the column in a civilian capacity, as pack-master.—THE AUTHOR.

"COME ON! BE QUICK! BRING PACKS!"

troops, with his orderly trumpeter, at a fast trot. The nearest officer to him was Captain Weir, who was at the head of his troop, about two or three hundred yards back.

I saluted and handed the message to Colonel Benteen, and then I told him what the General said—that it was a big village and to hurry. He said, "Where's the General now?" and I answered that the Indians we saw were running, and I supposed that by this time he had charged through the village. I was going to tell him about Major Reno being in action, too, but he didn't give me the chance. He said, "What's the matter with your horse?" and I said, "He's just tired out, I guess." The Colonel said, "Tired out? Look at his hip," and then I saw the blood from the wound. Colonel Benteen said, "You're lucky it was the horse and not you." By this time Captain Weir had come up to us, and Colonel Benteen handed the message to him to read and told me to join my company.

He didn't give me any order to Captain McDougall, who was in command of the rear guard, or to Lieutenant Mathey, who had the packs. I told them so at Chicago in 1879, when they had the court of inquiry, but I didn't speak English so good then, and they misunderstood me and made the report of my testimony show that I took an order to Captain McDougall. But that is a mistake.

They gave me another horse and I joined my troop and rode on with them. The pack-train was not very far behind then. It was in sight, maybe a mile away, and the mules were coming along, some of them walking, some trotting, and others running. We moved on faster than the packs could go, and soon they were out of sight, except that we could see their dust.

We followed General Custer's trail until we got near the ridge where the General and I had first seen the village. We could see the fight going on in the valley, and Reno's command was retreating to the side of the river we were on. As we approached them, Colonel Reno came out to meet us. He was dismounted, his hat was gone, and he had a handkerchief tied around his forehead. He was out of breath and excited, and raised his hand and called to Colonel Benteen. We all heard him. He said, "For God's sake, Benteen, halt your command and help me. I've lost half my men." Part of his men were still coming up the hill, some mounted and some dismounted, and the Indians were firing at them from the hills and ravines near by. They were pretty much excited and disorganized when we got there.

Colonel Benteen said, "Where's Custer?" and Colonel Reno answered, "I don't know. He went off downstream and I haven't seen or heard anything of him since."

We heard a lot of firing down the river; it kept up for a half hour or maybe more. It sounded like a big fight was going on, and the men thought it was General Custer, and that he was whipping the Indians, and we all wanted to

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hurry on and join him, but they wouldn't let us go. Captain Weir had some words with Colonel Reno, and I could tell by the way he was acting that he was excited and angry. He waved his arms and gestured and pointed down the river. Then we heard some volleys, and Captain Weir jumped on his horse and started down the river all alone. But his troop followed him right away.

The rest of us stayed there until the packs all arrived. The ammunition mules came first, in about fifteen minutes; but it was more than an hour before the last pack-mule was up.

Then we started down the river; but by the time we got as far as where Captain Weir had gone with his company, we had to stop, because the Indians had seen us and were coming up the river toward us by the thousand. The firing down below had all stopped by that time, except for an occasional shot, and we thought that they had stood off the General and that he had gone to join General Terry. We did not suspect then that he and all his men had been killed.

We got down about a mile, or maybe a little more, from the hill where we had found Colonel Reno, and then the Indians came on so thick and fast we had to fall back to the hill again. /

By that time they were all around us, and more coming all the time, and we had a hot fight until it was dark.

The next morning it started again before daylight, and they kept it up until the middle of the afternoon. They killed a great many of our horses and mules, and a lot of men were killed and wounded, but we stood them off.

I was in America only two years then, and this was my first Indian fight. I had been in the Black Hills with General Custer in 1875, and we had seen plenty of Indians there, but did not fight them.

I admired General Custer very much; all the men did. He was a fighter and not afraid of anything. But he tried to do more than he could that day. They were too many for us, and good fighters, too. They had better weapons than we had and they knew the ground. It is lucky that any of us escaped alive. I don't think we would but for the fact that they heard that General Terry was coming.

I am an old man now and have served the United States a long time since I came from Italy in 1873. I enlisted in 1874 and was in the army for thirty years. My memory isn't as good as it used to be, but I can never forget the battle of the Little Big Horn and General Custer.

I have two sons in the army, and one of them is named for the General. I want them both to be as good soldiers as their father was.

It's a long time since I rode with Custer to his last fight—forty-six years—but I still have the old trumpet that I blew officers' call with the morning of that fatal day, and still have a lively recollection of, as I have a deep affection for, my old General.—JOHN MARTIN, *Sergeant, U. S. Army, Retired.*

"COME ON! BE QUICK! BRING PACKS!"

It is interesting, while reading Sergeant Martin's story, to review what transpired immediately before and after the time he was ordered back with the "Hurry-up" to Benteen and his battalion. Before daylight, the morning of the 25th, the 7th Cavalry, after a night march, had halted to make coffee. They remained where they then were until 8:45, when the march was resumed, until at 10.07 they arrived at a point about three miles from the top of the Divide between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn, and from which the Indian scouts had reported, just after daylight, the Sioux village was visible.

Here Custer concealed his command in a deep and wooded ravine and went forward himself to the "Crow's-nest" to look at the Indian Camp, then intending to remain in concealment during the day and make his attack the next morning at daybreak, should the report of the scouts be verified. He returned in about an hour and a half, or about 11:30 a. m. George Herendeen, the scout who had been furnished him for the purpose of communicating with Terry, and Benteen and Reno also, says that when Custer returned to the command he said he "could not see any village, though the scouts and Mitch Bouyer (the half-breed Crow guide) all said they could see it, about fifteen miles off." Benteen and Reno further say that Custer expressed disbelief in the near proximity of any village whatever, at that time.

But during his absence events had transpired which forced him to change his plan to attack at daybreak.

Herendeen states (*New York Herald*, July 8, 1876) that while Custer was gone scouts had come in and reported that the command had been discovered by the hostiles; that two war parties of Sioux had stolen up and seen them and the news was even then on the way to the village. Hasty examination being made in a near-by ravine, fresh pony tracks were discovered. It was necessary to follow the trail at once or the Sioux would be on the move.

Custer thereupon had officers' call blown, as related by Sergeant/Martin, and gave his orders.* The scouts were ordered forward, the regiment following at a walk, at 11:45. Upon crossing the Divide, Custer, apparently still skeptical about the location of the village, again halted at 12:05 p. m., divided the regiment, and ordered Benteen off to the left to a line of bluffs to scour the country and pitch into anything he might find. He was to go on into the next valley, and if he found nothing, then to the next. Benteen departed at once and was soon out of sight.

The rest of the command, at 12:12 p. m., followed the trail for about six

* It was during this halt that a sergeant of Yate's troop who had been sent back several miles on the trail to recover some articles which had been lost from a pack-mule the night before, returned to the command. He had discovered three Sioux, one sitting on a box of hard bread and examining the contents of a bag. Returning immediately, he reported the incident, which was at once related to Custer, then at the "Crows-nest." It was now plain that the Sioux knew of the presence of the troops, and there was no longer any use of secrecy nor hope of surprise.

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miles, evidently still at a walk, until shortly after 2:00 o'clock an Indian lodge was sighted; whereupon Custer bore down upon it at a trot. It proved to be the remains of a freshly abandoned Indian camp, all the lodges of which had been struck except this one, which contained the body of a warrior who had died from wounds received in Crook's fight on the Rosebud the week before. No Indians in any number had as yet been seen.

Near this dead-warrior lodge was a little knoll, from which one could look down the valley of the Little Big Horn, and there heavy clouds of dust were observed, apparently some five miles distant.

Girard, the interpreter, rode up on this knoll, and while looking at the receding clouds of dust in the valley discovered a good-sized party of Indians in flight between the troops and the river. He turned in his saddle and shouted to Custer, "Here are your Indians, running like devils." This was about 2.15 p. m., two hours after Benteen had left the column, and who was then probably some eight or ten miles away, to the left and rear.

Immediately Custer ordered the scouts to pursue. They refused; whereupon the Adjutant, at his direction, gave the order to Reno to "take as fast a gait as you think prudent and charge afterward, and you will be supported by the entire outfit," adding, as Reno moved out, "Take the scouts with you."*

Up to that moment it is fairly clear that Custer had formed no plan of battle. His information of the enemy was insufficient for him to have done so. He gave Reno no other instructions, and no further word was ever received from him by Reno,† who went in apparently expecting Custer to follow and support him from the rear.

It is quite possible, even probable, that this was Custer's intention at that moment, for he did follow Reno for a considerable distance.

The Adjutant, Lieutenant Cook, and Captain Keogh, both of whom were killed with Custer, rode to the river with Reno's command. At the river bank (about 2:30) the scouts saw the Sioux coming up the valley to meet Reno, and

* The order was oral and its exact language cannot be reproduced. The witnesses before the Reno Court of Inquiry in 1879 could only repeat its substance. Some said it was to "charge the Indians wherever you find them"; others, "charge the village." I think the first probably the more accurate, as the village was not yet visible. Another version of it was "to make for the dust." All agree, however, that the latter part of the order assured Reno that he "would be supported by the entire outfit." Reno's earlier statements indicate his belief that he was sent in to bring on an advance-guard action.—THE AUTHOR.

† I am aware that it has been claimed that an orderly carried a message from Custer to Reno, who received it while on the skirmish line in the valley. The claim is most improbable, for by the time Reno's skirmish line was formed no messenger could have gotten through. The Sioux were already on Reno's flank and rear, and Jackson, the half-breed scout whom Wallace wanted to send back to Custer to tell him of the situation while the skirmish line was fighting, refused to go, saying, "No man could get through alive." Wallace and Reno both testified at Chicago in 1879 that no word of any sort was received from Custer after the order to attack was given.—THE AUTHOR.

"COME ON! BE QUICK! BRING PACKS!"

Girard, who had not yet crossed over, rode back, overtook Cook, then on his way back to Custer (who was still following), and reported to him that the Sioux were coming in large numbers to meet Reno. Cook said he would report the fact at once to Custer. This happened about 2:45. /

It was at this moment, or very soon after, as it seems to me, that Custer's plan took form. The Indians were coming toward Reno, who would meet them on the plain. By dashing down the river, he would cut in behind them, and hit them from the rear, and he would send for Benteen and put him into action in the center, between Reno and himself.

It is impossible to believe, when he rode to the top of the ridge with Martin, as he did shortly after leaving Reno's trail and starting down the river at a gallop, that Custer thought the Indians were "asleep in their tents," for Cook must already have told him that they were streaming up the valley to meet Reno. He probably said, "We've caught them napping" or "asleep"—an expression which Martin, then a green Italian, unused to American colloquialisms, interpreted literally. But from the ridge evidently he did not see either the Indians or Reno's command. I assume that the timber below hid them from view. But he did see the village, and this, I think, was his first view of it. It was, apparently, deserted by its fighting men. What more natural, then, that he should cheer and shout to his men, "We've got 'em this time!" and dash for a ford, that he might cross and attack in the rear, and on the way send the "hurry-up" message to Benteen. He probably believed that *all* the Sioux were speeding to attack Reno in the valley, and did not know nor had any suspicion of what was in store for his own detachment. The greater part of the Sioux had *not* gone to meet Reno; but, before Martin was out of sight or hearing, attacked him in the ravine which led to the ford; and, as subsequent events show, in such numbers as to force him further down the river than he had intended to go. And there, still driven back by the hordes which cut him off from Reno, he was struck again by the crafty Crazy Horse, who crossed the river below him and attacked his rear. In the meantime Reno, finding the odds too great against him, routed, had fled back across the river. Hundreds of the Sioux under Gall had already left Reno, and dashing down the valley to the point where Custer, already hemmed in, was fighting for his life, they fell upon him like a thunderbolt, and in a short time the fight was over. /

Benteen, after receiving the message carried by Martin, and misled, perhaps, by what Martin told him, had hurried on to join Custer, but instead he found Reno—broken, disorganized, routed. He did not know where Custer was. But Custer had five troops and could, presumably, take care of himself, while Reno was *in extremis*. He heeded the desperate plea for help—and halted.

Not even then, I think, had either detachment of the fated regiment at all realized the strength of the Sioux; and now it was too late. By the time Benteen reached Reno, Custer was hemmed in and doomed to destruction if not already done for.

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Reno's ammunition was almost gone. His men had used it wildly, prodigally, and uselessly during the fight in the valley below. Benteen had one hundred rounds to the man—only enough to give his own and Reno's men fifty rounds apiece, when divided between them.

What to do? Did Reno not reason thus?

Custer was five troops strong; he, Reno, now had six, but had lost almost the strength of a troop in killed and wounded; therefore their forces were equal. Custer had all his ammunition, while he had little more than fifty rounds to the man.

If he pushed down the river at once, he must leave the pack-train in the air, at the mercy of the Sioux. And the packs carried all the extra ammunition, 24,000 rounds. He was burdened with wounded; to leave whom was out of the question, and whose presence made fast progress impossible. Surely Custer, with his five troops, could hold his own until the packs were up and the extra ammunition available. It was inconceivable that he was in distress. The thought that Custer could be in danger of destruction never crossed his mind.

So, Hare, on the freshest horse at hand, is sent on the run for the packs; and he, finding them still a mile and a half away, cuts out the ammunition mules and lashes them forward, the rest of the packs coming on/as fast as possible, guarded by McDougall's troop.

Reno had attacked about 3:15 p. m. He fought in the valley about a half hour, perhaps forty minutes, and then fled the field, reaching the hills about 4 p. m. About 4:10 Benteen joined him. It must have been at least 5 o'clock, or later before the ammunition mules arrived. What was Custer's situation then?

He had left Reno's trail about 3 o'clock; he started Martin back about 3:15; he had been first attacked, according to Martin, about 3:20. It was now after 5 p. m., more than an hour and a half since the Indians had first fallen upon him.

Gall had left Reno's front about the time Reno withdrew his line into the timber, or 3:30. He had not more than a twenty-minute ride to Custer, which allows more than an hour of his participation in the attack on Custer before Reno had the extra ammunition.

While Hare was gone for the ammunition mules, Weir and his troop moved down the river in an attempt to communicate with or to join Custer. He succeeded in getting about a mile before he was compelled to stop because of the ever-increasing number of Sioux in his front. In the meantime Reno was on the way to join him. Before Reno reached Weir the struggle below was over and the Sioux were coming back. Weir had moved down the river about 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.; Reno followed about 5:30. The Indians checked Weir about the time Reno started, and the retreat up the river to his first position began about 6:00. By 6:30 most of the command was back on the hill; by 7:00

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p. m., all of it, and as the covering company (Godfrey's) made its last dash to safety, Reno was surrounded by thousands of yelling Sioux.

At what time was Custer's fight over? Could it have continued long after 5:00 p. m.? I doubt it very much.

Had Reno moved down the river *at once* when Benteen joined him, at 4:10, he might have covered the four intervening miles before Custer was completely wiped out. But whether, encumbered as he was with wounded and possessing insufficient ammunition, such a move would have resulted in anything but greater disaster is a question which will bear thinking about. By the time the extra ammunition was available, was it not too late?

The fighting strength of the Sioux that day was at least six to one; better armed, better prepared, and as well, if not better, led. Was it possible, think you, for Custer to have won?

The tactics of the Indians on that day resulted in their doing to Custer exactly what Custer had planned tactically to do to them. And they were able to do it because they had the leaders, the arms, and the overwhelming forces, none of which facts were known or appreciated by the 7th Cavalry.

Their numbers had been underestimated; their leadership and fighting capacity undervalued; their superiority in arms not even suspected. The 7th Cavalry paid the penalty for national stupidity.

NOTE.—The time of the various movements is fixed, in so far as is possible, by the official itinerary kept by Lieutenant Wallace, which recorded the halts and marches up to the time of the division into battalions at 12:05. Wallace looked at his watch about the time Custer called Reno across to the right bank of the little tributary they were following. It was then 2:00 p. m. The dead-warrior tepee was sighted immediately after. The others are estimates based upon testimony, map distances, and all available evidence. They are necessarily approximate, but, I believe, very nearly correct.

COMMENTS BY GENERAL E. S. GODFREY

Colonel Graham's contribution to the history of "Custer's last battle" will be greatly appreciated by contemporary and future historians, as well as by writers of stories of that many-sided event, an event that was epochal in the history of the great Northwest, the beginning of the end of the century-old frontier life of the army.

The mystery of the passing of the spirit of the noted and brilliant cavalry leader of the Civil War, of the indefatigable and hitherto-successful Indian campaigner, viewed from all sides and any angle, ends just where it began—in conjecture. There were probably only two men in Custer's entire command who, had they escaped, could have cleared up the mystery of his intentions and his plans—Captain Tom Custer, his brother, and Lieutenant Cooke, his adjutant; but they and their gallant comrades passed on to the Great Beyond with

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their hitherto-indomitable leader. The commanders of the detached battalions were his irreconcilable, bitter enemies and critics; but he trusted to their regimental *esprit* and soldier honor for loyal and efficient support.

One orderly alluded to by Colonel Graham states that he carried and delivered a written message from Custer to Reno. While this testimony may be of doubtful value, who knows but that this message contained important instructions, hastily glanced at, that were pocketed, ignored, destroyed, and never revealed?

Colonel Graham, when seeking in the dusty archives of the War Department, came across the proceedings of the Reno Court of Inquiry held at Chicago in 1879, became interested, and has sought and brought to light much information from newspapers of that period and elsewhere—from wherever he could get a lead; from original official documents and from survivors of the expeditionary forces. I have reason to believe that his investigations have been made with an impartial, judicial frame of mind, not only deserving praise, but helpful assistance. It is to be hoped that we may have further contributions on this and kindred subjects from him.

Colonel Graham's time periods of events and movements, his deductions or conjectures, for they can only be conjectures, as to the plans and intentions of General Custer, are about the best that have been suggested.

I confess to considerable surprise that Reno and Benteen had testified at the Court of Inquiry "That Custer expressed a disbelief in the near proximity of any village whatever at that time." A number of us were already grouped when Keogh came up and told of the incident of Sergeant Curtis and the lost pack. Tom Custer jumped up and said that he was going to report that to the General. He and the General soon returned and officers' call was sounded. At the conclusion of his talk the General ordered us to return to our troops, inspect them, and report when we were ready for the march; and he said that the troops would take their places in the column of march in the order of reports. As we dispersed, Benteen and I walked toward our troops together. We had proceeded not more than fifty yards when, to my surprise, Benteen faced about and reported his troop ready. Benteen was beside me at the officers' call. I relate this to show that what one could hear the other could hear. I feel perfectly sure that such an expression of disbelief from the General would have made an unforgettable impression on my mind.

The difference in vision from the "Crow's-nest" on the Divide may be accounted for. The scouts saw the smoke at the village and the pony herds moving in the bottom when the vision was at the best, through a clear, calm atmosphere, with the early morning sun at their backs; General Custer's observations at the same place were made at near midday, with a high overhead sun; he had a hazy atmosphere from the heated earth. At all events, the General must have accepted the scouts' point of view, because he made their location of the village his objective.

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Our observations in locations of large Indian villages had shown that, for grazing their pony herds and perhaps for sanitary reasons, the village would consist of a series of groups or bands, separated by considerable distances. It is quite probable that General Custer had this in mind when he ordered Benteen's battalion to the left front to scout as far as the valley of the Little Big Horn, to pitch into anything he found, and to report. The fatigue of crossing ridges and valleys heavily distressed our horses, many falling behind. Lieutenant Gibson, with a detail, was sent on to the ridge, where he had a view of the valley of the Little Big Horn. He signaled, "No enemy in sight," and Benteen resumed the march, heading toward the trail of the main command, which we struck just ahead of the pack-train. On our march to the left I had glimpses of General Custer's command moving at a trot.

In recent years some newspapers have given space to self-styled "Last Survivors of the Custer Massacre" to proclaim their trashy, unbelievable tales of adventures and heroisms. I think there are now about twenty of these frauds, fakers, and impostors on the rolls.

As to many of the so-called Indian versions of the battle of the Little Big Horn, it must be remembered that the Indian in battle is an individualist; he is not anchored to a unit; he rides furiously in a circle or back and forth, as the spirit moves him, hoping for a chance to make a *coup* or get a scalp. Only the commanding personality of the war chief can hold him to a fixed or set purpose. In this battle, Gall, the noted Huncpapa Sioux war chief, when he learned that Custer's troops were approaching the village on the flank, called his warriors from the attack on Reno and assembled them in a deep ravine on the flank held by Keogh and Calhoun. He sent a detachment to attack and stampede the led horses; others he posted under cover, awaiting the opportunity for the rush and charge. Apparently there was no guard left with the led horses and the stampede was soon accomplished; that seemed to be the opportune moment and Gall gave his war whoop; the charge was made, overwhelming first Calhoun and then Keogh (troop commanders with Custer).

Crazy Horse, another noted war chief, when he learned that Custer was approaching, left Reno's front and rushed down the valley through the approaching warriors and through the village, calling, "All who want to fight, follow me." He assembled his warriors on Custer's flank, under the cover of a ridge. He sent a detachment to Custer's rear, and at the opportune moment he gave the war whoop for the charge that destroyed Custer's command.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—General Godfrey wrote a full account of "Custer's last battle," which was published in the *Century Magazine* in 1892. A reprint of this article was made and published in 1908, and still another reprint was done in 1921. We are informed that this is no longer obtainable, although General Godfrey has kindly given a copy to the U. S. Cavalry Association.

A Cavalry Commander in the Saddle

A REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL VON POSECK

BY

Colonel HENRY C. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., Chief of the Remount Service

THE author of *The German Cavalry in Belgium and France* is not only one of Germany's distinguished cavalry leaders, but he is also an outstanding horseman. For the three or four years immediately preceding the World War he commanded the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Schwedt, on the Oder, just 100 kilometers north of Berlin, where only a few months before the war the 225th anniversary of the regiment was celebrated in a series of ceremonies, pageants, sports, and social events, which pictured the organization, traditions, war and peace records, the loyalty and patriotic devotion of the grand old regiment in the beautiful setting of the capital of old Brandenburg, which had been its home station for 225 years.

A host of former officers and dragoons returned to honor the regiment in which they had served with pride and devotion and many with distinction. Von Poseck, on his Hungarian thoroughbred charger, was a commanding figure in the parades and mounted ceremonies of reunion week. But he was not merely a parade rider; like any good horsemaster, he rode hard and straight in proper season. He was well and suitably mounted. In pink coat, following the regimental hounds, one day on a big chestnut Hanover mare and the next on an iron-gray Irish hunter, he rode with ease and assurance in any kind of country. Three times a week, all through the season, he rode behind the M. F. H. and led a large field of officers, reserve officers, non-commissioned officers, and ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood over as good courses as one expects to find on a well-laid drag. The fourth horse in his stable was a handsome old charger of good quality, beautifully trained, which was Frau von Poseck's mount.

Von Poseck found time to ride the other three horses daily. He was able to do that because during working hours he was on the exercise field with the troops. He was a hard student and a well-qualified staff officer, who had served a number of years on the staff; but he was not a desk soldier and could not abide a swivel chair.

The regimental headquarters office consisted of two rooms—one for the adjutant and one for the sergeant major and two or three clerks. In the adjutant's office were one desk and one chair, used by the adjutant, and a plain board table top against the wall, where the regimental commander stood to sign the papers prepared for his daily visit of half an hour. Papers not ready

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at that time were signed with a fountain pen on the drill field or in the riding hall, where he was sure to be found. His own office was in his house and his hours were long and dark. Papers that required his personal attention were carried to his quarters every evening and returned to the adjutant the following morning.

Von Poseck was almost in a class by himself, in that he was the riding instructor for his regimental officers. From October 1 till March 31 he had his officers in the riding hall from 11 to 1 daily, while the troops were caring for their horses and getting their dinners. Each officer rode daily in the class the two chargers that he was required to keep, one hour to each horse.

Not infrequently the regimental commander took the backward young horse of some inexperienced lieutenant in one of the riding halls before 7 in the morning to keep it up to the class-work. During the winter months he worked his own mounts in the hall before 7 or after 5 o'clock, because the riding halls were fully occupied between those hours.

To one who has had the pleasure of knowing General von Poseck, it is particularly gratifying to note that the first published account of the work of the German cavalry in the World War is the result of his labors. There is probably no man living who is better qualified to expound the lessons taught by the cavalry operations in Belgium and France.

German Cavalrymen as Prisoners of War in France

IN THE work by General von Poseck, "German Cavalry in Belgium and France in 1914," which has just been published in English by the U. S. Cavalry Association, in his description of the operations of the 1st Cavalry Corps on September 6, 1914, the following passage occurs:

"The 1st Cavalry Corps, in the course of the night, had received orders to undertake, with separate detachments, the reconnaissance toward Paris, and to advance with the main body and cross the Seine further toward the south and cut the railways there.

"In consequence, Lieutenant General Baron von Richthofen, at 6 o'clock in the morning, held the Guard Cavalry Division at Chartranges ready to advance by Provins and the 5th Cavalry Division at Montceaux ready to move on Villers St. Georges.

"Further changing orders at first kept the Cavalry Corps from moving until mid-day, when fresh orders arrived to continue the pursuit with all energy up to the Seine and to destroy the railways there. With this object in view, five patrols of the Guard Cavalry Division, provided with explosives, were sent against the Melun-Les Ormes railway line."

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In a footnote General von Poseck adds:

"Among these were Lieutenants von Wedemeyer (3d Uhlans of the Guard), von Schierstaedt (Gardes du Corps), and Count Strachwitz (Cuirassiers of the Guard), of whom the two last were captured by the French and, against all the laws of war, were sentenced to severe terms of imprisonment."

As this seemed a very serious accusation against the French Army, the editor of the CAVALRY JOURNAL thought the matter worthy of further investigation. He accordingly addressed himself to Colonel Dumont, the Military Attaché of the French Embassy in Washington, who kindly undertook to send the statement of General von Poseck to the Minister of War in Paris.

The result of this step has been the following official communication from the Department of Military Justice of the French Army, giving the true story of the capture and trial of the German officers in question. It not only disproves General von Poseck's charge of unjust and arbitrary treatment of those German officers, but proves how admirably the archives of the Department of Military Justice were kept, even under the stress of a war such as that of 1914. The extreme care exercised in the case of Lieutenant Baron Detloff von Schierstaedt is a proof that no inhumanity or injustice was shown. His case, as will be seen, even received the special consideration of a Council of the French Ministry at its sitting of September 7, 1915. It would be difficult to imagine a Council of the Ministers of the Kaiser taking the trouble to pass on the case of a simple lieutenant of the French Army if a prisoner of war in Germany.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, MINISTRY OF WAR,
DIRECTION OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
PARIS, October 23, 1922.

NOTE

By a judgment dated October 1, 1914, the special court-martial of the 9th Army sentenced the following German subjects:

1. VON SCHIERSTAEDT, lieutenant of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, to five years' penal servitude, to military degradation, for plundering in a band and under arms and for instigation to plundering.

2. VON STRACHWITZ, lieutenant of the Gardes du Corps; MAUER, non-commissioned officer of the Gardes du Corps; PETZ, non-commissioned officer of the Cuirassiers of the Guard; JENKIES, trooper of the Cuirassiers of the Guard; BOTTER, trooper of the Gardes du Corps, each of them to five years' imprisonment and to military degradation, for plundering in a band and under arms.

These sentences have been pronounced by application of Articles 250 and 189 of the Code of Military Justice.

All the legal forms were observed in this judgment, and the facts which were the grounds for these sentences are the following:

GERMAN CAVALRYMEN AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE

On September 6, 1914, two cavalry patrols, commanded by the Lieutenants VON SCHIERSTAEDT and VON STRACHWITZ, in the forest of Fontainebleau. The two officers saw that they had lost themselves. Leaving a part of their men and horses to rest, they went off with the two non-commissioned officers, MAUER and PETZ, and two troopers, JENKIES and BOOTGER. They lost themselves once more and could not find the men they had left, and as they heard rifle shots they decided to leave the forest. They wandered over the country, hiding by day and marching by night, in the hope of rejoining the German troops.

For their food they first consumed the rations they carried with them; then gathered fruits, pulled up potatoes in the fields, seized food they found in deserted houses, or entered farms still inhabited and procured food, always (they declared) offering to pay for it, but nearly always obtaining for nothing what they demanded.

It must, however, be noted that they took care to represent themselves as belonging to the English Army. One day they stole some loaves of bread. They kept their arms and cartridges up to the day when a precipitate flight before a French patrol forced them to abandon part of them.

Their presence was reported on several occasions. On September 26 they were discovered by another patrol at the extremity of a wood near Bury, and, called upon to surrender, they succeeded in escaping, leaving in the hands of the French detachment three revolvers with cartridges, three pairs of boots, an officer's uniform, two maps, a field-glass in its case, and other parts of equipment.

The officer's uniform belonged to Lieutenant VON SCHIERSTAEDT, who succeeded soon afterwards in procuring, from a peasant, civilian clothes, which he was still wearing when he was obliged to surrender.

By this time all were in a state of great fatigue. VON SCHIERSTAEDT was wounded in the thigh. They could no longer hope to escape if they should not succeed in procuring a carriage.

Accordingly, in the night of 26-27 September, they did not hesitate at Vouzy to enter a stable and take possession of a small furniture wagon and a horse. All of them were mounted in this wagon when, on September 27, they were arrested at Bussy-Lettrée by a military post guarding the lines of communication.

Lieutenants VON SCHIERSTAEDT and VON STRACHWITZ, the non-commissioned officers MAUER and PETZ, and the troopers JENKIES and BOTTGGER were sent, for plundering in a band and under arms, before the court-martial of the 9th Army and sentenced, on October 1, 1914, to the penalties above indicated.

Their guilt was proved by the evidence, notably by their own declarations and by notes made by Lieutenant VON SCHIERSTAEDT in a notebook found in his possession.

The court-martial, taking into account the conditions under which they had been led to commit the offenses laid to their charge, admitted the existence of extenuating circumstances in their favor. Lieutenant VON SCHIERSTAEDT, who in his quality of head of the troop could have incurred a capital sentence, as laid down by Article 250 of the Code of Military Justice, was sentenced to the minimum penalty applicable—

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that is to say, five years of penal servitude—while the other prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment.

It should be added that in taking off his military uniform and putting on civilian clothes Lieutenant VON SCHIERSTAEDT could have been considered, not as a combatant but as a spy, and punished as such. According to the principles laid down in the German Manual on the Laws of Land War (*Kriegsbrauch in Landkriege*, page 71), information obtained by the acts of a combatant wearing his distinctive outward insignia and acting openly constitutes a perfectly regular action, but if, on the contrary, the act is committed by him "in a clandestine manner, by hidden means, it becomes espionage and as such is liable to particularly severe means of repression and intimidation and mostly punished by the penalty of death."

Further, in terms of the Convention of The Hague, only soldiers in uniform can be regarded as belligerents.

Though it is true that Lieutenant VON SCHIERSTAEDT was justly sentenced, it must also be admitted that as a prisoner under sentence he was treated with all possible consideration.

As prisoner under sentence to penal servitude, he should have served his sentence at the prison of Saint Martin de Re. Nevertheless, as a measure of humanity, it seemed possible to impose upon him a penitentiary régime less rigorous than that of the ordinary convicts and to authorize him, as a *measure of exception*, to undergo his punishment in a *military establishment*. He was, therefore, after having been successively kept in the Prison of Montpellier, in the Central Prison at Riom, and at the depot of Saint Martin de Re, imprisoned, on March 31, 1915, in the Military Penitentiary at Avignon.

The same favor was accorded to Lieutenant VON STRACHWITZ, who was transferred to the same military establishment on March 30, as well as the two non-commissioned officers and the two troopers, who were transferred there on May 3 following.

This measure of grace was spontaneously taken by the French Government. At the Penitentiary of Avignon, these prisoners of war were treated as prisoners condemned to an ordinary prison sentence and not as convicts or men condemned to solitary confinement. They benefited by a special régime; they ate the usual military rations, but separately; they had the right to smoke; they wore the clothes they wore on arriving and not the ordinary prison dress; they were excused from all work and all fatigue duties; they were authorized to correspond more frequently with their families than the other prisoners, and they slept in separate rooms and not in the prison dormitory.

VON SCHIERSTAEDT, after being reported as having been attacked by mental troubles or of simulating these, was placed under observation in the Departmental Lunatic Asylum at Montdevergues (Vaucluse). He entered this establishment on April 11, 1915, and was treated there as an officer. At first he was very calm, but toward the 24th of April he commenced to show signs of delirium. The doctor in charge of the Asylum of Montdevergues, in a certificate dated May 8, 1915, declared: "VON SCHIERSTAEDT is a mystic and his temperament is paranoiac, as they call it in Germany, and places him on the border-line of madness." He added that "without being able to say whether VON SCHIER-

GERMAN CAVALRYMEN AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE

STAEDT was mad or not when he indulged in the acts of violence reported by the commandant of the penitentiary, he has certainly ceased to be so and his only desire is to leave here and obtain the revision of his trial."

In conclusion, the doctor certified that "VON SCHIERSTAEDT could leave the asylum in the special conditions of a prisoner of war." On May 15, 1915, this officer was retransferred to the Penitentiary of Avignon.

VON SCHIERSTAEDT was, however, transferred on July 18, 1915, to the Val de Grace Hospital at Paris, to be submitted to the examination of Doctors Ballet, Dupré, and Roubinovitch, who, on September 2, 1915, made a report of which the conclusions were as follows:

"1. On different occasions, in the early months of 1915, the German Lieutenant Baron Detloff VON SCHIERSTAEDT, prisoner of war, suffered from delirious crises, characterized by excitement, illusions, erroneous interpretations, mystical tendencies, and ideas of persecution.

"2. At present one cannot observe veritable psychic troubles in Detloff VON SCHIERSTAEDT, or at least troubles which would be incompatible with ordinary life, and, in particular, with military life.

"3. On the other hand, one can observe mystical tendencies, probably due to family, social, and ethnical conditions in the education of VON SCHIERSTAEDT. The mystical interpretation which he gives to certain facts of a common-place or accidental nature denotes, on the other hand, a certain debility of judgment.

"4. If Detloff VON SCHIERSTAEDT should be replaced in the conditions in which his crises of delirium have already manifested themselves on several occasions, one could look for a return of the same psychic troubles in this officer."

At the Cabinet Council held on September 7, 1915, it was decided to exchange VON SCHIERSTAEDT on the first exchange of wounded prisoners. This German officer was accordingly repatriated on September 20, 1915.

It should be added that in letters taken on him, some in ordinary German script, others in German stenographic script, VON SCHIERSTAEDT avowed the thefts with which he was accused. He admitted that he had taken off his uniform and dressed himself in civilian clothes; that he had passed himself off as English; that he was armed at the moment of his arrest, and, finally, that he had simulated madness only to escape the consequences of his condemnation. In these letters he boasted of having played the comedy of madness in masterly fashion and of having "taken in" the French authorities.

In case the General Staff of the Army should be desirous of knowing the fashion in which the other prisoners were treated, the Direction of Military Justice has the honor to request it to address itself to the General Service of Prisoners of War.

The Direction of the Section of Military Justice,
(Signed) FILIPINI.

A South American Cavalry Charge

VENEZUELA'S history pivots upon the exploits of Simon Bolivar; so it is natural that Tito Salas, the now world-famous Venezuelan painter, should have taken an episode from the career of his country's patriot hero as the subject of his latest canvas. *The Battle of Araure*, reproduced herewith through the courtesy of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, is described in the following passages, taken partly from F. Loraine Petre's *Simon Bolivar* and partly from a translated excerpt from the historian Vicente Lecuna, as given in the *Pan American Bulletin*:

On the 28th November, 1813, Bolivar marched for San Carlos, where, on the 1st December, he found himself in command of 3,000 men. He could get no information in a country which was now once more entirely royalist, and, believing Ceballos to be at Barquisemeto, he made for that place. On the way, he heard that Yanez had seized Araure, on his left rear, and Ceballos also had moved thither. He at once turned back in that direction after them, leaving some cavalry to protect his communications with San Carlos against raids by the royalist guerrillas, who swarmed in the country. Passing the river Coyede on the 3d of December, he was before Araure on the 4th, in sight of the 3,500 men of Yanez and Ceballos. On the morning of the 5th they were gone, and Bolivar sent Manrique to regain contact with them with the advance guard and 400 cavalry. Manrique, who had orders not to hazard an attack, discovered Ceballos drawn up at the foot of some wooded heights, his front covered by a lake and his flanks protected by woods. Disregarding his orders, Manrique attacked, with the result that he was utterly defeated before Bolivar arrived with the main body. When Bolivar came up he renewed the battle. . . .

The battle rages along the whole front, and two platoons of cavalry, supported by part of the infantry, wrest from the enemy some of its guns, using only the spear and the bayonet. The left Spanish wing, composed of cavalry of the plains, goes forward to envelop the first republican line on the right, which has advanced, firing. Bolivar sends the second line of horsemen against the royalist plainsmen and, seeing our men are losing, he puts himself at the head of the reserves and charges with them against the front of the powerful enemy army, while the second line attacks again the flank of the foes. The latter yield and disappear from the field. At that moment the enemy infantry, in the center of the line, seeing itself without support, retreats in demoralization. Bolivar orders a general charge of bayonet, and the royalist infantry is dislodged from its position. . . . The pursuit is made with the characteristic vigor of Bolivar's pursuits, to the point where the Liberator himself outsped the fleeing enemies, and in the night of the same day took as prisoners, 30 kilometers from the field of battle, those who were left. The Spanish chiefs had to escape alone.



"THE BATTLE OF ARAURE"

The most recent work of Tito Salas, representing a historical charge of cavalry led by General Bolívar



TRAINING A MACHINE-GUN UNIT OVER OBSTACLES

Training Machine-Gun Organizations at Obstacles

BY

First Lieutenant PAUL M. ROBINETT, Cavalry

MACHINE-GUN organizations are generally conceded to be a great hindrance to the mobility of a cavalry command, even on favorable ground. On unfavorable ground their mobility is thought to be practically lost, the only resource left such an organization being a long detour around the obstacle. If such opinions continue to prevail, the present cavalry organization will fail when brought face to face with actual conditions in the field.

If proper methods of instruction are employed, the machine-gun organization can be trained to pass all ordinary obstacles that a rifle organization can reasonably be expected to pass in the field. These obstacles which a rifle organization should be able to pass in the field are assumed to be the equivalent of a three-foot jump, a four-foot ditch, or ordinary slides. It is not at all too much for one to expect the machine-gun organization, with the present equipment, to successfully pass all such obstacles, and this holds good even if the organization has pack-mules instead of pack-horses.

Training methods should be progressive; the training of the pack-horse should go along with the training of the trooper and his mount. The trooper's mount and his led horse should be schooled in the same manner through the chute, the Hitchcock pen, or on the longe. After the horses have made suitable progress, the training of the trooper himself begins. At the same time, the training of the pack-horse in the chute continues, first with the aparejo alone and then with the entire load. When the trooper has acquired a reasonable degree of proficiency at the jumps, he is required to lead the pack-horse over the jumps, at first without aparejo, later with aparejo, and finally with aparejo and load. The trooper is instructed to conduct the pack-horse at the jump with rather a short rein, which is allowed to lengthen out as the horse gets within five to ten yards of the jump. As a general rule, the tendency is for the pack-horses to go too slowly at the jumps rather than too fast. In this respect the pack-horse behaves very much like the horse at liberty; for, according to Major H. D. Chamberlin, cavalry (page 170, *The Rasp*, 1922), "the horse at liberty is inclined to go too slowly rather than too fast, as a general rule."

The training at the slides is also made progressive. The trooper and his mount are first trained, and then the training of the pack-horse begins. The pack-horse, without aparejo, is at first led down gentle slopes, then down steeper

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slopes, and finally down the slides. This training is continued with the pack-horse equipped with the aparejo alone and eventually with the entire load. The trooper is instructed to lead the pack-horse up to the slide with a short rein, and as his own horse goes over the slide, gradually allow the reins of the pack-horse to slip through his hand, while at the same time maintaining sufficient pressure to cause the pack-horse to follow. In case the led horse pulls back or his own horse goes forward at the run, the trooper is instructed to drop the reins of the pack-horse, so as to allow the latter to come down the slide at liberty. After a little practice the entire troop can be taken down the steepest slopes quietly and without excessive loss of time.

The troopers themselves take a great deal of interest in this work and soon become very expert in handling their pack-horses. A good machine-gun driver takes pride in his ability to conduct the pack-horse over obstacles and would rather hit the ground than lose one.

Instruction in passing obstacles should form a regular part of the training of all machine-gun organizations, and all troops should be expected to pass all ordinary obstacles likely to be encountered in the field.

Horseshoes and Military Equipments of Duralumin

BY

Colonel W. C. BROWN, U. S. Army, Retired

TESTS have recently been made by the 3d Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley, Kans., and by the 1st Cavalry Division in Texas, of duralumin horseshoes. These tests were made with a view to ascertaining the advisability of using them as the spare shoes carried by the trooper.

Due to the cost (about \$1.25 each) and difficulty experienced in some of the tests in fitting these shoes cold, it was decided not to adopt them as spare shoes.

The tests, however, demonstrate the value of these shoes on race-horses, for horse-show purposes, in endurance rides, on gentlemen's riding horses, and generally under conditions where a very light shoe is desired.

The duralumin (17 S alloy) used has one-third the weight of steel, yet has approximately the same strength characteristics; so that while a No. 3 steel front shoe weighs twenty ounces, when made of duralumin it weighs but seven ounces.

HORSESHOES AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF DURALUMIN

As to *durability*, the results were decidedly more favorable than was anticipated. Fort Myer reported the durability to be about two-thirds that of the regulation shoe; Fort Riley reported that about half of the shoes showed the same amount of wear as the issue steel shoe, the remainder showing more wear than the regulation, while the Cavalry Division reported the durability as "satisfactory," the wear being about the same or slightly less than with steel shoes.

The reports showed that they had been worn generally for periods varying from twenty to thirty days or more, on garrison duty, and on practice marches over distances of from 86 to 300 miles.

It is interesting to note that the report from Fort Myer shows that the duralumin shoe does not slip on a smooth or wet pavement to the same extent as does the steel shoe.

Duralumin (17 S alloy) very much resembles aluminum in appearance and takes a high polish, which in ordinary atmospheres is permanent. In this copper-aluminum alloy the copper runs about 4 per cent. It contains some magnesium and is heat-treated.

The tests above mentioned have been made possible through the generous co-operation of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, and the U. S. Horse-shoe Company of Erie, Pa., in supplying the necessary material and manufactured articles for this purpose.

The function of the horseshoe is to protect the hoof when the horse is at work, as occurs on the march, where the wear is much greater than when the horse is on the range. In order to accomplish this without unnecessary expenditure of effort, the shoe should be sufficiently strong and rigid to answer this purpose *and no more*.

To form an approximate idea of the saving in effort by the use of a duralumin (17 S alloy) shoe, let us take the following data, using the regulation No. 3 shoe (which comprises 44 per cent of all issued). The No. 3 front, with the heels cut off ready for shoeing, will weigh 20 ounces. The duralumin shoe weighs 7 ounces.

The hind shoes weigh a trifle less, but we are well on the safe side in assuming an average *saving* in using the 17 S alloy to be 12 ounces per shoe. In other words, if a 7-ounce duralumin shoe will answer all the requirements of hoof protection, the 12 ounces in excess now carried is *unnecessary* weight.

In this connection the manager of the *Horseshoers' Journal* (Detroit) has called the writer's attention to certain calculations made by Bouley, a celebrated French veterinarian and horse expert, whose method of demonstrating the waste of energy where an unnecessarily heavy shoe is used is set forth in Russell's *Scientific Horseshoeing*, from which we quote freely. We also adapt to our purpose Bouley's method of calculating the wasted energy.

"Light shoes proportioned to the weight of the animal and the nature of his work are infinitely preferable to heavy ones, for these latter are a burden

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at best and a constant tax on the energies of the horse as is implied by the familiar saying: *'an ounce at the toe means a pound at the withers.'*

"It is not surprising therefore to find that the majority of our horses are at the decadence of their powers when they should be at their prime, and a prolific source of such disability is the habitual pounding along on hard roads, with over-weighted, ironclad feet."

Calculating that a horse going at a fair trot lifts his feet all round 60 times a minute and this with each shoe unnecessarily heavy by 12 ounces, the amount of effort uselessly expended is easily calculated for a period of, let us say, one hour.

Lifting one foot 60 times a minute; for four feet, $60 \times 4 = 240$. Lifting 3 lbs. each time, in one minute he will lift 180 lbs., and in one hour 10,800 lbs. or $5 \frac{2}{5}$ tons. Assuming 24 miles as the day's work, the needless expenditure of energy for that distance if performed at the trot would be $16 \frac{1}{5}$ tons.

If this $16 \frac{1}{5}$ tons per hour, resulting from 48 ounces lifted unnecessarily, be eliminated, certainly the horse will travel farther or come in fresher at the end of a day's march than if not obliged to lift it. What relief this will be we leave to the reader's conjecture.

It is interesting to point out an analogy with a marching infantryman. If in an infantryman's shoe a 12-ounce leaden insole is placed, thus increasing the weight carried on his foot from 27 ounces to 39 ounces, an increase of nearly one-half, the infantryman will not march long in such shoes before he expresses an opinion. The troop horse can express no opinion; he does his best with whatever he is shod, be the shoe heavy or light.

In the past year the writer has also experimented considerably with a view to ascertaining the adaptability of duralumin for use in the manufacture of certain articles (other than horseshoes) of the soldiers' equipment. It was found that cups and mess tins when made of duralumin had, when tested at the Bureau of Standards, from 25 per cent to 75 per cent more rigidity than the regulation aluminum articles. With spoons, the advantage was still greater, while shelter-tent pins had as high as six times the rigidity of aluminum pins. Duralumin plates tested at Frankford Arsenal indicated that even the metal helmets could be made of it and have weight for weight rather greater resistance to shrapnel than the regulation steel helmets worn in the A. E. F.

As more skill is developed in working the alloy and as improved methods of manufacture make it less expensive, we may confidently predict that at no very distant future it will, in those articles of equipment carried on the person, displace aluminum, just as aluminum only a dozen or more years ago displaced tin, iron, and steel.

Editorial Comment

OUTLAWING WAR!

AN APPEALING SLOGAN, this: "Outlaw War." Professor Butler, of Columbia, recently remarked that it is the talkers (not the doers or the thinkers) who rule the roost today. We are inclined to think that it has ever been thus, and that this fact can account for many of the ills that have fallen upon the world. This is an interesting sample of the talkers' method, this clever association of words, both rich with connotations which would seem to embody a splendid idea, but which when seriously regarded is discovered to embody nothing but its nine letters.

Outlawry has been obsolete for a century. Outlawry is—or was—an act of war itself. It was a declaration of war by the community upon one who defied its constituted authority. It put its victim outside of protection of the law. Outlawry became obsolete when it was perceived that it was predicated upon unsound principles. We cannot place our brother outside the pale of social cognizance. We are our brother's keeper. That has been accepted by Christianity for two thousand years.

Outlawry, even when practiced, depended upon two fundamental conditions: constituted authority and power to enforce that authority.

How sublimely ridiculous, then, is this proposed outlawry of war! All praise to the efforts of those who aspire to create even a vestige of constituted authority among nations. After all, a greater or less degree of faith and hope is the measure of distinction between League of Nationists and Anti-Leaguers. But what can be said of him who, in face of the existing lack of any general and effective constituted international authority and the existing total absence of any power to enforce such authority if it do exist, cries out fatuously for outlawry of war?

If war is a crime, as it is commonly termed, how outlaw *it*? When outlawry was practiced, it was the criminal who was outlawed, not the crime. The criminal was deprived of all legal protection. The *crime* has no legal protection of which it can be deprived. We speak of and study the laws of war, but war itself is extra-legal.

Perhaps it is more logical to regard war as a ravaging disease which has not been eradicated. A disease cannot be outlawed. It can be conquered, but only as the increasing intelligence of the world—all the human atoms of the world, of which the doctors represent in this respect only a slightly super-average element—brings the necessary knowledge and control. It takes more than a Pasteur to make the world free from infection of disease. It takes more than a pacifist to make the world free from the infection of war.

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That nation that is involved in the throes of war, shall *it* be regarded as a criminal, and shall the unorganized world, in some unexplained fashion, outlaw *it*?

Was our country criminal in '76? Was the North criminal in '61? Was the South? Was Belgium criminal in 1914? Criminality, where not obviously ruled out of court, is throughout history, in most instances, a matter of dispute.

When one regards a nation at war, not as a machine stupidly manipulated by a clever Machiavellian ruling class, but as an aggregation of human beings swayed by human emotions, responsive to every wave of mistrust, fear, exaltation, at once agonized and heroic, pitiable and sublime, all this talk of crime and criminal and of outlawry becomes miserably inapplicable and inane.

"Outlaw war," a shifty shibboleth!

War is a terrible fact! As a counter-fact, only one principle has ever been known. Just as disease is best prevented by sanitation or the organization of society in physical health and strength against the attacks of disease, so is war prevented only by the sound and healthy organization of society to withstand the attacks of war.

When a nation is so organized and is known to be doughty and strong, it is enough to say when assailed, as Charles Francis Adams said to England in 1863, "It would be superfluous to point out to Your Lordship that this is war."

CAVALRY ROAD SPACE

WE HAVE SEEN diagrammed cavalry columns in march around the edge of a text-book page. They impress us about as forcefully as a line of Morse code. We can translate statistically, but the thing has no life.

On a map of the vicinity of Washington in the Chief of Cavalry's Office has been posted, in conspicuous diagram, a cavalry division on the march, with its advance guard; farther back along the road, the trains; also an infantry division is shown in march, with its trains following. This map so treated impresses one with several significant things. A few miles blocked out on the roads of a map representing ground unfamiliar to one may mean very little to the average observer. A few miles blocked off on roads with which he is entirely familiar are immediately transformed into a vision for him. He sees certain units of actual familiar landscape filled with troops and all their gear. He sees the checks and halts and blockades and confusion that actually attend the movement of troops; the space that separates the commander from some of his units becomes more apparent. If another marching column like our infantry division is shown on a converging or crossing road, he is reminded of the checks that Sordet's Cavalry Corps was subjected to in trying to get over to the left of the retreating line across retiring British infantry columns.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

There is no surer way of fixing things in the mind (next to actual experience) than by visual process. It is probable that much use can be made of this posted-map idea. A division camp, a bivouac, might be plotted on the map; a dismounted regiment deployed for dismounted attack. These things, presented graphically on a map of *familiar* terrain, arouse interest, fix the attention, and enlist the powers of memory. It is suggested that a map of the vicinity of each cavalry garrison be so embellished, in striking colors and symbols, and hung in a conspicuous place. One thing certain, the man who works on the map will impress some road distances and details of army organization on his own mind. Any one may experiment with this. The exercise, to be profitable and interesting, must be done on a map of thoroughly familiar terrain.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST WON BY CAPTAIN B. F. HOGE, CAVALRY

THE RESULTS of the recent prize essay contest were very gratifying. Thirteen essays were submitted and were referred to a committee of judges composed of Colonels Herbert B. Crosby, Hamilton S. Hawkins, and George E. Mitchell, all of cavalry. This committee made the following awards:

First prize essay: "Cavalry Marches."

Second prize essay: "A Study of the Relationship between the Cavalry and the Air Service in Reconnaissance."

Third prize essay: "Cavalry Combat."

These essays proved to be written by the following authors: Captain Benjamin F. Hoge, cavalry; Captain Edward M. Fickett, cavalry, and Major Karl S. Bradford, cavalry.

The judges also made mention of two other essays, which proved to be written by Colonel Kirby Walker, cavalry, and Major General William H. Carter, U. S. Army, retired, and regretted that more prizes were not available to be awarded them. The prizes were money prizes; the first, \$150.00; the second, \$75.00, and the third, \$25.00.

Only the essay which was awarded the first prize, "Cavalry Marches," is published in this number of the JOURNAL. The other essays will appear in subsequent numbers.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY AT GAINES' MILL

American Military Paintings

ATTENTION IS INVITED to the handsome frontispiece, which is a reproduction of a painting by W. T. Trego, representing the charge of the 5th Regulars at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

This action is described by a participant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Arnold, 1st Cavalry, in the CAVALRY JOURNAL of December, 1889, in an interesting article of eight pages, illustrated by a diagram map.

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The 5th Cavalry were represented in this action by Troops A, D, F, H, and I, and was commanded by Captain C. J. Whiting. This force numbered about 220 sabers and, together with 250 sabers of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers and 125 sabers of the 1st Cavalry, was drawn up in support of the batteries that were attempting to hold back Pickett's infantry, following up the rout of Porter's army. When the batteries were finally out of ammunition and had to limber up, General Cooke, commanding the cavalry, ordered Whiting to charge. Colonel Arnold says:

"Captain Whiting, after waiting a few moments, gave the command to move forward. The sabers of the men were in their scabbards. I partly turned to my men and ordered them to 'draw saber,' and this command was taken up along the line.

"Our position was so close to the enemy that, almost as soon as we were in motion, we took the gallop, increasing the speed as much as possible as we proceeded onward; but, as we did not have sufficient space in front to take the charging gait, we could not reach his line in full career. Arriving near the line, we were received by a heavy fire from the right and front, the effect of which placed all the officers except one *hors de combat*, and quite a number of men, thus destroying the cohesion of our front. A part of the command passed forward and through the ranks of the enemy, while fragments turned to the right and moved to the rear.

"Our casualties were great. Lieutenant Sweet was killed; Captain Chambliss, Lieutenants Arnold, Watkins, and Maley wounded, and Captain Whiting injured by his horse being killed and falling upon him. Three enlisted men were killed, 25 wounded, and 24 missing; total commissioned and enlisted killed, wounded, and missing, 58. Twenty-four horses were known to have been killed.

"When that portion of the command which was intact struck the enemy, his line wavered and was broken here and there, and it was some little time before its continuity was restored. If the charge had been followed up by the other portion of the division, it would have probably resulted in crushing the enemy's extreme right, as everything was made favorable to that end by the charge of the 5th U. S. Cavalry. Even after the enemy had recovered from his confusion, he failed to move forward to take possession of the guns that remained, but waited, as if expecting another attack. But the 6th Pennsylvania had been withdrawn (to support Robertson's battery, which retired safely) just as we were making the charge, and the 1st U. S. Cavalry, although its brigade commander had been ordered to support us, and charge if necessary, had ordered it to the rear just after we struck the enemy, thus leaving this little detachment of 220 sabers to do battle against fearful odds.

"The battle closed with the charge of the 5th U. S. Cavalry. Most of the retreating troops were rallied on the plateau near the river, under the protection of our remaining batteries and cavalry. The enemy, observing reinforcements coming up, did not press forward, but contented himself with firing a few shots from his artillery, and, night approaching, both armies remained quiet in position."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

An interesting note describes how Colonel, then Lieutenant, Arnold was himself wounded and caught under his horse, and later attempted unsuccessfully to jump a fresh mount over a ditch, in which he was thrown and remained for some time stunned.

This beautiful painting is one of the originals of the illustrations used in a publication by George Barrie's Sons, entitled "The Army and Navy of the United States." This folio is probably familiar to a number of our readers. Mr. Robert Barrie has written recently to the Secretary of War, offering these paintings, many of which have been on exhibition in the library of the U. S. Military Academy, for sale at very reasonable prices.

The 11th Cavalry has purchased "Commissioned Officers and Privates, Cavalry, 1802-1810," and has presented it to the Chief of Cavalry, to be hung in his office. This is a thoughtful and praiseworthy action on the part of the 11th. Colonel Jenkins writes:

"Inasmuch as George Barrie's Sons are disposing of their exhibit from the Library at West Point, which are all of the mounted service, it is believed that the other regiments of our arm will assist in keeping the paintings in their rightful place, which we consider to be the office of our chief."

Other paintings of a cavalry interest include "Cavalry Charge, 1863," in oil, by W. S. V. Allen, priced at \$150.00; "Light Horse Skirmish of Outposts, 1777," \$100.00; "Captain and Troopers, 1861," \$100.00; "Troopers Mounted, 1889," \$100.00; "Dragoon, 1846," \$75.00, and "Dragoons, 1821-1832," \$55.00, all in water color, by Allen, and "The Rough Riders at Las Guasimas," in water color, by Ditzler, for \$100.00. The oil painting reproduced on the frontispiece of this number of the JOURNAL is priced at \$200.00.

Any regiment or individual interested in these paintings may communicate to the CAVALRY JOURNAL or direct to George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia.

THE CAVALRY FUND

AS THIS NUMBER of the JOURNAL goes to press the books of the Cavalry Fund show that \$1,185 has been contributed. Of this amount \$752 was contributed as a response to the special request for funds for the Olympic Team and will, of course, be so appropriated. In fact \$653.50 has already been turned over to Colonel Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Special Army Horse Show Committee. It is felt that this contribution from cavalry officers is an earnest of their interest in the success of the Army Olympic Team and will help materially to induce civilian friends of this project to give liberal financial or equine support.

The fund still lacks a little of being sufficient to furnish the Cavalry Association's donation as sponsor to the Endurance Ride, but it is fully expected that it will be considerably added to during the next few months.

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Cavalry organizations have also contributed about \$694.00 toward the Army Polo Team, which makes the amount thus far contributed by cavalry officers and organizations for general purposes \$1,879.

The largest amount received from any source is a contribution of \$482.50 from the officers at Fort Riley. In addition, that post is pledged to the extent of another \$100 for Army Polo. The 3d Cavalry makes the next best showing, with \$229 contributed to the Cavalry Fund (including Olympic Team) and presumably half of \$400 sent in to the Central Polo Committee. These contributions come from the two posts of Fort Myer and Fort Ethan Allen, and a battalion of field artillery at each post is partly responsible for the \$400 polo contribution.

The 12th Cavalry, at Fort Brown, has contributed \$120 for the Army Polo Team; the 8th, at Fort Bliss, has sent in \$51 for the Olympic Team; the 4th, at Fort McIntosh, has sent in \$50 to the Central Polo Committee; the 13th, at Fort D. A. Russell, has contributed \$15 for the Cavalry Fund, including the Olympic Team and a share in the donation from that post of \$39 for Army Polo. The 10th has contributed \$100 to Army Polo, and the 14th has sent in \$52 for the Olympic Team. The 5th has contributed about \$50 to the Olympic Team and Army Polo and small contributions have come in from the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Fort Clark and the 1st Cavalry. Officers on duty in Washington have contributed over \$50 to the General Cavalry Fund and have made generous support to the Olympic Team. About \$300 has been contributed by individual officers elsewhere serving away from cavalry units.

The 6th Cavalry has promised \$300 for the Cavalry Fund and an equal amount for Army Polo. The 11th and 14th have each promised \$200 for the latter object.

It is felt that a very praiseworthy response has been made to the requests for funds for these general purposes, and the only thing more that could be desired is that all officers and organizations that have not yet joined in this support for approved general cavalry activities do their part to make the cavalry support unanimous.

A SERVICE THE CAVALRY JOURNAL CAN RENDER

DO YOU HAVE A HOBBY?

It may be a sport—chess, horse-racing, dogs; or a study—geology, economics, some branch of history; or you may be interested in a particular line of literature, or of modern progress in some art or science. The possibilities included in the term "hobby" are too infinite to enumerate.

The Cavalry Association can easily render a special service to its members in this respect. Through our office come notices of practically all the new publications as they come out. In addition, we have catalogues listing the old.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Where these will not suffice to exhaust a given field, we have the tremendous resources of the Library of Congress close at hand, as well as the War College Library and special libraries.

If you will inform the CAVALRY JOURNAL in what particular subjects you are specially interested (with as definite specifications as practicable), your needs will be kept on file, and as publications appear that may be of interest to you notice will be sent you. This service is offered to you as a member of the Cavalry Association and will not obligate you in any degree.

Since you are a member of the Cavalry Association, why not profit by all the service it is in a position to afford you?

APPRECIATION OF THE JOURNAL

WE HAVE refrained from publishing many pleasant things which have been said and written about the JOURNAL, although these comments have been a source of immense gratification. The following, recently received, is an interesting sample:

"We like the JOURNAL as well as ever. It is the paper a cavalryman needs, not because it needs his support, but because it is the best place to find things he wants to read. Is one getting up a field meet and wants some jumps that are different, consult the JOURNAL. Is he puzzled by having more horses than men, read the JOURNAL and learn how it was done in the First. Is any one looking for live tactical problems taken from real life, keep an eye on the JOURNAL. Does he want to know what the other regiments are doing, and how, keep up with the JOURNAL."

U. S. M. A. 1884 CLASS BULLETIN

THE LIBRARY U. S. M. A. lacks the following numbers of the 1884 Class Bulletin and would be very glad to receive these issues in order to complete set: Numbers 5, 10, 14, 19, 21, and after.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

IT IS PLEASANT to announce that the 3d, 4th, 12th, and 13th Cavalry have a 100 per cent paid-up subscription list among their troops and officers. This, of course, should obtain in every regiment, and until it does the Cavalry Association and CAVALRY JOURNAL will not function with the maximum beneficial results. Each regiment will be 100 per cent when its officers envisage the Association and JOURNAL as a part of national defenses to such an extent that they will think it worth the dues of \$2.50 per year to belong to the Association of their arm. THE JOURNAL is inherently worth the price as a magazine of a technical nature. That is aside from all argument as to duty. Due to the rapid decrease in the authorized number of cavalry officers, the time is fast approaching when the continuance of publication of a cavalry journal will depend directly on the subscription of every regular officer. Let us anticipate this necessity. Get the 100 per cent *now*.

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It is the earnest desire of the management of the CAVALRY JOURNAL that all will co-operate in the methods being used to keep up the subscription list of the JOURNAL and membership in the Cavalry Association. Experience has taught that the present arrangement of having representatives in the units is the *only* way in which the JOURNAL can be kept running. Some one must see officers *personally* and get them into the Association, and then, when their subscriptions expire, *some one* must get their renewals. If the management waited for renewals and new subscriptions to come in without this solicitation, it would not be possible to continue.

As explained in the last issue, several notices of expiration are sent to the individual through the mails *before* the efforts of the JOURNAL representative are enlisted. The management is extremely desirous that no official pressure be brought to bear on officers in this matter, and it believes that no such pressure is being used. It is hoped that commanding officers try to sell the JOURNAL to their officers on its merits, and in this it is felt that true co-operation is being had. Commanding officers may quite properly present the fact that officers of rank and experience maintain their membership in the Association and keep up their reading of the JOURNAL. This will persuade eligibles to come in and *stay* in. Further than moral persuasion, nothing is asked or desired of commanding officers or JOURNAL representatives.

The management is always ready to receive helpful suggestions concerning the operation of the Association's business, and in each case endeavors to adjust matters to the satisfaction of the individual member, tempered with justice to the Association as a whole. The field is so small that every cavalry officer is actually needed in the Association. If officers who have had or are having trouble about their JOURNAL will frankly advise the Association, matters can in every case be straightened out.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL REACHES THE R. O. T. C.

Captain Gereen, Assistant P. M. S. & T. at the University of Georgia, writes:

"I wish to call your attention to the interest taken in the JOURNAL by the Cavalry R. O. T. C. students at this university. While only three subscriptions have been sent in during the past month, I feel that there will be more later.

"These subscriptions are simply obtained by passing my copies out to those that are interested, with a little information explaining the merits of the JOURNAL and its up-to-date articles of cavalry action during the late war; also the other articles pertaining to cavalry.

"It is believed that the JOURNAL is one means of instilling interest and imbuing the Cavalry R. O. T. C. students with the cavalry spirit, because they see and grasp the practical side of cavalry from the practical and interesting experiences of the writers. It is hoped that more students from the university will subscribe for the JOURNAL later."

Topics of the Day

ARMY OLYMPIC TEAM PREPARATIONS

MAJOR JOHN A. BARRY is now in London sizing up the situation. When he returns he will find most of the candidates for the team already busily at work at Fort Myer, where the team will be prepared. A few candidates for the team have already arrived and they have a string of 16 prospects to commence work with. These are promising government horses, with a few private mounts, and it is believed that out of the lot three or four satisfactory team mounts can be made.

The committee, consisting of Major Beard, Messrs. R. E. Strawbridge, F. S. Von Stade, J. Watson Webb, and L. E. Waring, which is entrusted with the selection and purchase of horses for the team, have not yet, at this writing, made any purchases, but have been attending a number of horse shows, and report that they have some prospects lined up.

The funds thus far raised include not only the \$750 from cavalry officers and amounts from officers of other branches, but also several donations from civilian backers of the project, notably \$1,000 each from Mr. C. C. Stillman, Mr. John McE. Bowman, Colonel R. H. Williams, Jr., Mr. H. F. Sinclair, and Mr. Price McKinney.

CHIEF OF CAVALRY HONOR RIFLE TEAM

BY PERMISSION of the War Department and beginning this year, the Chief of Cavalry will select annually, from among the soldiers of all cavalry regiments, an honor rifle team. It will be called "The Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team." The names of its members will be announced to the cavalry service and each member will receive a suitable bronze medal. This team will not actually assemble as such, but will correspond, in a way, to what is known in athletic circles, for example, as the "All American Football Team," etc.

The team will be composed solely of enlisted men, and only those will be eligible who fire the regular record course with their respective regiments and who have not qualified at any time as Distinguished Marksman or shot on the Cavalry Team or other service team.

The team will consist of one man from each regiment which fires the regular qualification course. In each regiment, subject to the conditions above stated, that man will be selected who makes the highest individual score in record practice.

At the end of the season, as soon as regimental commanders send to the Chief of Cavalry the names of the successful competitors, the team will be announced and handsome silver medals awarded.

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NATIONAL MATCHES

IN PREPARATION for the National Matches, the competitors for the Cavalry Team have been assembled at Fort Des Moines. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davidson is the team captain again this year, with Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. Martin as his assistant. Major J. O'Hara has been designated coach. In addition to these officers and a supply officer, 39 officers and 51 enlisted men, a total of 90 competitors, are engaged in the preliminary firing.

The following matches will be held at Fort Des Moines on such dates as may be selected by the team captain, with the approval of the commanding officer, Fort Des Moines, provided that the matches will not be commenced until all competitors shall have twice fired the National Rifle Team Course, 1923, at Fort Des Moines:

No. 1—Cavalry Regimental Team Championship:

Course: The National Rifle Team Match Course, 1923.

Open to one team of three competitors from each regiment.

Prizes: The team making the highest score will be awarded the Cavalry Regimental Team Championship Trophy, and a bronze medal will be awarded to each member of the team.

No. 2—Cavalry Individual Championship Match:

Course: The National Rifle Team Match Course, 1923.

Open to all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of cavalry.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded the Cavalry Individual Championship Trophy and a gold medal; second place, silver medal; third place, bronze medal.

No. 3—200-yard Individual Championship Match:

Course: 20 shots at 200 yards, offhand.

Open to all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Cavalry.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded a silver medal; second place, bronze medal.

No. 4—1,000-yard Individual Championship Match:

Course: 20 shots at 1,000 yards. No sighting shots.

Open to all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the cavalry.

Prizes: The individual making the highest score will be awarded the Fort Bliss Trophy and a silver medal; second place, bronze medal.

The individual making the highest aggregate score in the Individual Championship Match, 200-yard Individual Championship Match, and the 1,000-Yard Individual Championship Match will be awarded the Holbrook Trophy and a gold medal.

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The Cavalry Regimental Team Championship Trophy will be retained by the winning regiment and the other trophies by the organizations to which the winners belong, for one year or until the next competition. Should the winner of any trophy not be a member of an organization, the custody of the trophy will be subject to disposition by the Chief of Cavalry.

All medals awarded will become the permanent property of the winner.

No individual may be a member of a regimental team who has been a shooting member of the Cavalry or the Cavalry-Engineer Team in more than one of the Cavalry Team matches of 1920-21-22. No such individual will be permitted to participate in the individual matches herein mentioned.

A greater effort is being made this year than ever before to win the national matches and high hopes are entertained.

The cavalry stood second in 1906, fourth in 1907, third in 1908, fourth in 1909, third in 1910, sixth in 1911, *first* in 1913, third in 1915, seventh in 1918, third in 1919, and seventh in 1920; the Cavalry-Engineer Team stood seventh in 1921 and took fifth place last year. This year the engineers have their own team.

HORSESHOEING IN ORGANIZATIONS

MAJOR WILFRID M. BLUNT, cavalry, suggests:

In conjunction with regimental and post field days, horse shows, or other occasions, would it not be possible to incorporate a horseshoeing contest, possibly giving appropriate prizes? For example, a disinterested officer might go through the animals of each organization the day before and select a horse from each needing shoeing for each horseshoer of that unit. In order to make the test as fair as possible, these animals should be quiet animals, with normal feet. They could be shod in their respective shops the afternoon or morning immediately preceding the field day, horse show, or other occasion. This would automatically limit the time which could be spent on shoeing to half a day (or less, if so desired) and permit their being judged along with other events. Some such scheme as outlined above would promote interest in horseshoeing both in organization commanders and horseshoers.

COLORADO ENDURANCE RIDE

THE FIVE DAYS' annual Colorado Endurance Ride will start from the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, on July 30. The total distance will be approximately 300 miles, the maximum riding time allowed being 50 hours. The weight of rider, saddle, and equipment is required to be a minimum of 225 pounds (bridle and halter excepted). The prizes are: First prize, \$600; second prize, \$400; third prize, \$300; fourth prize, \$200; fifth prize, \$150; sixth prize, \$100. An individual cup is awarded to the winner of the first prize.

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NEW CAVALRY DISTINGUISHED MARKSMEN AND PISTOL SHOTS

IT IS GRATIFYING to note that the following cavalry personnel were in 1922 transferred to the class of distinguished marksmen: Captain Roderick R. Allen, 4th Cavalry; First Lieutenant Samuel P. Walker, Jr., 7th Cavalry; Sergeant Jens B. Jensen, Troop F, 4th Cavalry, and Sergeant Jerry Kubovy, Troop G, 1st Cavalry, all of whom fired on the Cavalry or Cavalry-Engineer teams at the national matches, winning therein either gold or bronze medals. In the same year Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander H. Davidson, 8th Cavalry; Captain Joseph Yuditsky, 14th Cavalry; First Lieutenants George A. Rehm, 14th Cavalry, and Samuel P. Walker, Jr., 7th Cavalry, and Sergeant Jens B. Jensen, Troop F, 4th Cavalry, were transferred to the class of distinguished pistol shots, having all fired on the Cavalry-Engineers team in the national matches and having won either gold or bronze medals. These officers and men also won between them in the national individual matches with the rifle one gold and one silver medal, and with the pistol one gold and five bronze medals.

THE ARMY AND THE BOY SCOUTS

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from General Pershing to Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, points out the opportunity for army officers to perform a notable service in connection with the training of the youth of the country—a service for which they are well qualified in the main:

MY DEAR MR. WEST:

I have received a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, in which the hope is expressed that Army and Navy men may take a greater interest in the organization. You ask my co-operation in bringing this to the attention of the Army with a view to encouraging active participation by a greater number of Army men.

The Scout program being non-military in character, it is true, as suggested in the resolution, that some Army officers have hesitated to take active part in scouting, fearing it might create misunderstanding; but I am sure, from the information you have presented to me, that making known this resolution, expressing the earnest desire of the leaders of the Boy Scout Movement for a greater degree of co-operation, will serve to remove this misunderstanding.

After carefully reviewing the activities of the Boy Scouts of America, their program, objectives, leadership, and actual accomplishments, I do not hesitate to say that I should be very glad to see members of the Army everywhere take such active part in scouting as official duties and local conditions permit.

That the Boy Scout Movement has already recruited a group of over 130,000 men giving volunteer service in character-building and citizenship training, and that over 2,000,000 boys of America have been

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helped by this program is a remarkable accomplishment. I feel that the work is one with which any soldier should be proud to be associated.

Such association would be of benefit in many ways. The leadership of boys develops qualities which aid in the leadership of men, and active Scout service would give valuable experience to many of our officers which they might not otherwise get in time of peace. Moreover, the responsibility of setting an example to boys who have adopted a standard as high as that expressed in the Scout oath and law must react on the leader in a manner entirely to his benefit and to that of those with whom he associates.

Having kept in close touch with the work of the Boy Scouts, I thoroughly approve of its object for the good it does the boy; and, further, I approve of it as a soldier for the good it does to those who may be called upon to serve as our future defenders; and, finally, as an American citizen, I approve of it for the training it gives in preparing the boy to be a worthy citizen of his country.

I feel that it is a distinct recognition of the high qualifications of Army men to be asked to participate in a movement which has accomplished so much for the youth of the land and which has so much of promise for the future.

The Secretary of War, with whom I have discussed the matter, joins me in hoping you may find many Army men who will appreciate and take advantage of this opportunity to become useful workers in a great undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)

JOHN J. PERSHING.

SCREW-WORMS IN FISTULOUS WITHERS

By Captain R. V. Morledge, U. S. Army, Retired

THE FOLLOWING may be of interest to some cavalymen and to the research branch of the Veterinary Corps:

In October, 1920, the 12th Cavalry made a march from Del Rio, Texas, to Camp Travis. At that time I was commanding Troop F, 12th Cavalry. We drew a number of remounts at the Camp Travis Remount Depot and took them with us on the return journey.

The second day from Camp Travis I noticed a swelling on the withers of a large, good-looking remount. This was massaged regularly and the horse was not ridden, but the swelling increased in size; so that shortly after reaching Del Rio the veterinarian opened it, so as to give drainage to the abscess. Most cases of fistulous withers are tedious and discouraging to treat, and this was no exception. This horse received careful and scientific treatment from the regimental veterinarian, but when his withers appeared to be healing, pus would reform and the swelling would remain. In May, 1921, the discharge of pus had ceased, but the swelling still remained. About this time orders were received to turn all surplus animals out to pasture; so, thinking the grass and exercise would do this horse good, I turned him out with the others. I

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visited him a week later and he appeared about the same as usual. The following week I visited him, and when within a hundred yards of him I could see that he had screw-worms—and *he had them in large numbers*; there was a hole in his withers the size of a walnut and blood was dripping to his hoof. He was immediately taken to the veterinary hospital, where the veterinarian said he did not know “whether to treat him or shoot him,” but decided to treat him. The worms were destroyed by chloroform. The way that this horse recovered was remarkable. No pus formed; the wound was completely healed in two weeks, leaving only a noticeable scar. This horse was not used in ranks, as there was a close mate for him in the same troop which was herd-bound; so these two were used as the light wagon team.

I was ordered to Fort Riley in September, 1921. The regiment marched to Brownsville in October, and I have been informed that this horse made the trip in excellent condition. When I questioned the veterinarian as to the reason for this rapid healing, he stated it might be due to the fact that the screw-worms ate infected tissue before eating normal tissue, and they might have destroyed the infected parts completely, leaving a clean wound to heal. This horse was No. 8, Troop F, 12th Cavalry.

In the year 1909, when my family lived at Cumberland, Ohio, a well-to-do farmer, George Crow, of that place, owned a fine Morgan mare which had a bad case of fistulous withers; she had this abscess for more than two years. Mr. Crow would have killed this mare, but she was a great favorite of Mrs. Crow, who insisted that the mare be treated.

My family moved to Pennsylvania in 1909, and I had not heard of this animal until May, 1922, when I visited Mr. Crow. He showed me this same mare, and told me that at the time they had almost decided to kill her they found a large number of “maggots” in the wound, which they destroyed. The wound healed rapidly and the cure was permanent. She is now thirty years old and is serviceably sound and is used by Mr. Crow, who is now past eighty-five years old, for his personal transportation.

Screw-worms and maggots are closely related, one being the larva of the blow-fly, the other the larva of the common house-fly.

A TEXAS ENDURANCE RIDE PROPOSED

CAPTAIN H. M. GREGORY writes:

“Don’t you think that there is room for a good long ride in Texas? We certainly have enough regiments there to assure good support from the cavalry. If rides or races are to be organized in various districts of the country, then our regiments should certainly find some conspicuous way to support them. Not so much would this be done because of the value of our support as because of the need of our showing appreciation of any public interest in *horses*.

“If officers in a regiment should secure prospects for an endurance

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ride about a year before the ride and put them into preliminary training, they might select one or two candidates some time before the race and give them every encouragement to train to win. Of course, to be successful the plan would have to receive united support from the members of the regiment. Might not the regiment as a whole bear a large part of the expense incidental to the race itself and in return receive a good share of any cash prize won? We certainly need to work out some plan whereby a young and active officer may be able to get into things of this kind."

CAVALRY R. O. T. C. ACTIVITIES

IT IS INSPIRING to note the increasing activity of our R. O. T. C. units. In every section of the country they are popularizing the horse, the cavalry branch, and the R. O. T. C., and are doing a lot to insure that the R. O. T. C. is here to stay and to develop itself as a main prop and source of the Organized Reserves.

A press notice from Corvallis, Oregon, advises that four class teams and one officers' team have been playing the first schedule of polo games that has ever been played on the Oregon Agricultural College campus, and that a tournament with Stanford University is contemplated; also, the same college beat its nearest rival by more than 200 points in a recent rifle contest. At a gymkhana held May 11 the cavalry units won over the field artillery by a total score of 42 to 18. The program included races, relay races, and jumping. One event was the Gretna Green Race, in which three teams were entered, each consisting of man and girl from each unit. The men, mounted, start at starting point and lead saddle horse to point where girls are stationed. Each man dismounts, assists lady in mounting, and both ride to starting point holding hands.

On May 29, 4,700 spectators witnessed the Tenth Annual Military Tournament. A magnificent sham battle was staged, in which the cavalry participated along with the other units. The cavalry put on a mounted exhibition which was favorably commended.

From the University of Arizona came a telegram late in March announcing the victory of its polo team over Stanford by a score of 8 to 3.

Coming further east, interest centers upon the University of Illinois, where a great cavalry gymkhana was held April 28. This occasion was attended by nearly 1,000 spectators, and consisted of mounted pyramid races, Roman races, pony express races, mounted wrestling, and jumping.

In the same quarter another big R. O. T. C. unit gives evidence of the right cavalry spirit. On Memorial Day the corps of cadets at Michigan Agricultural College staged their first horse show for the benefit of their military band and the college polo association.

Saber Cuts, issued every once in a while by the military department of Norwich University, keeps the friends of that institution informed of the progress of polo, which has developed remarkably at Norwich during the past

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few years. Norwich and V. M. I. were both represented by polo teams in the Intercollegiate Tournament held at Fort Hamilton during May. In the course of this tournament the Norwich Cadets defeated Harvard University 12 to 2 and lost to Yale a few days later by a score of 25 to 2.

The month of May also witnessed a fine horse show at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. A number of members of the State legislature were present to witness this demonstration of the work of the R. O. T. C. and the show was well attended by the people of the vicinity, who are becoming more and more interested in the military work at this institution. It is also worthy of comment that polo is being rapidly popularized throughout this region and a number of civilian polo clubs have been formed. The illustrations shown opposite page 370 illustrate the character of the Amherst "Aggie" horse show. Attention is invited to the particularly attractive lay-out of the show field, the preparation of which was skillfully managed under an appropriation of only \$300.00. The triple-bar jump is the performance of a cadet in the first year advance course cavalry unit.

"ALL the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war; no great art ever rose on earth but among a nation of soldiers. . . . There is no great art possible to a nation but that which is based on battle. . . . When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the higher virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful; but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourished together I found to be wholly untenable. Peace and the vices of civil life only flourish together. We talk of peace and learning, of peace and plenty, and of peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together; that on her lips the words were peace and sensuality, peace and selfishness, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word, and strength of thought, in war; that they were nourished in war, and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace."—*John Ruskin*.

(From Ruskin's address entitled "The Crown of the Wild Olive," delivered at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in 1866.)

New Books Reviewed

THE FRONTIER TRAIL, OR FROM COWBOY TO COLONEL: A narrative of forty-three years in the Old West as cattleman, Indian fighter, and army officer. By Colonel Homer W. Wheeler, U. S. Army, Retired. Times-Mirror Press, Los Angeles, Calif., 1923. 21 illustrations, 334 pages. (Price, \$3.00.)

It seems entirely appropriate that this interesting personal narrative of the experiences of a cavalry officer on the plains of the great West a generation ago should be noticed in the *CAVALRY JOURNAL*.

Our old cavalymen, a majority of whom are now retired, will find many chapters intensely interesting, especially in those where their trail has crossed that of Lieutenant Wheeler.

We speak of him as *Lieutenant* with a purpose, for Wheeler was forty-five years of age when he attained his captaincy in 1893, after nearly eighteen years in the grade of first Lieutenant, during which period most of his hazardous service was performed, after the perusal of which the reader must conclude that this particular lieutenant fairly earned his double bars.

In fact he had earned his original appointment as second lieutenant through his valuable services as a civilian volunteer on sundry scouts, the last being in the engagement of Sappa Creek, Kans., in April, 1875, where his gallantry attracted the attention of army officers to such an extent that they recommended him for a commission, and the first that Wheeler knew of this was the receipt in the mail of an envelope addressed to Second Lieutenant Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cavalry, inclosing his appointment.

This narrative throws interesting and valuable side lights on many noted characters whose names on the plains a generation ago were household words. Obscure features of several important engagements with Indians are likewise cleared up.

Colonel Wheeler, like all of his contemporaries in the service, has a strong admiration for the Indian character, his faith in which is amply justified by his splendid work in training an Indian troop.

To those interested in the Indian question, as well as the work performed by our cavalry in the development of the Great West "The Frontier Trail" is cordially recommended.—Reviewed by Colonel W. C. Brown, U. S. A., Retired.

OPERATIONS OF THE 29TH DIVISION. Compiled by Major W. S. Bowen, C. A. C. The Coast Artillery Journal, Fort Monroe, Va., 1923. 6 x 9¼, 410 pages. (Price, \$1.25.)

This volume, which is a compilation of official battle reports, orders, and messages, is a splendid source book for the military student.

In addition to the reports of all the units, from that of the division commander down to and including those of all the platoon commanders, this book contains the messages sent from and received at division headquarters, the army and division field orders, and a specially prepared 1/20,000 French *Plan Directeur* which embraces the front occupied by the 29th Division.

In many of the reports officers rendering them have included instructive comments upon the operation, tactics, equipment, etc. The book is unique and reflects credit upon its compiler and publishers.

PRINCIPLES OF COMBAT. By Major R. E. Jones, Infantry. Riker's, Booksellers, Des Moines, Iowa. (Price, \$1.00.)

The reader will consume it in an hour. He will find it full of the ideas with which he is familiar and with which he is in full accord. The need of discipline, the means of securing

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it, behavior toward superior, toward subordinates, military efficiency—all these are matters of common consideration. And there is nothing startling or novel or radical in Major Jones's presentation. But there is a little of genius in his manner of marshaling these thoughts and—in direct and convincing sequence and words—"driving them home." It is a helpful little book for any commander, for any commander's helper, for any commander's subordinate. He will find its perusal an hour of considerable profit.

General Holbrook says regarding it:

"I have taken great pleasure in reading this book from cover to cover. I am confident that it will be of interest and benefit to all into whose hands it may fall. The brief and clear-cut way in which you set forth many principles of command becomes all the more impressive by reason of the method adopted in stating them. Psychology is at last being recognized as a subject worthy of most careful study. You have well classified the knowledge requisite for command or leadership. If to this knowledge is added personal character, which establishes confidence, the leadership is assured. I am very glad indeed that you are thinking for the benefit of the service, and that you have given expression to your thoughts in a way to make them available to those ambitious to command."

HISTORIQUE DU CORPS DE CAVALERIE SORDET. By Colonel Boucherie. Charles Lavauzelle, Paris. 160 pages. (Price, \$1.90.)

The first day of the war this cavalry corps crossed the Belgian frontier and advanced to meet the enemy. The author claims that from August 5 to 15, east of the Meuse, it indicated the apparent enemy contour from hour to hour; it reported the march of the enemy armies, it warned of the battle of Dinant twenty-four hours ahead; the following days, on the Sambre, it re-established liaison with the Belgian army, kept contact with the enemy armies between Namur and Louvain, and covered and afforded intelligence to the 5th Army.

On the left wing of the 5th Army it assured liaison with the English Army and held for it the crossings of the Sambre. On the left wing of the English Army, from August 26 to 28, it rendered such brilliant services to the British, by counter-attacking the German columns which tried to envelop them, that both General Smith-Dorrien and Marshal French later declared that it had saved the English Army from a disaster.

During the retreat, continues the author, the cavalry corps covered and furnished information to the exterior wing of the 6th Army, with its exhausted divisions, while with its least-done-up troops a provisional division was constituted which maintained liaison with the English and stopped with tireless obstinacy the enemy advance guards at Pont-Sainte-Maxence and at Verberie.

After enabling the 6th Army to retreat in safety, and after having marched over 100 kilometers in 36 hours, the Sordet Cavalry Corps joined in to the offensive of the Marne and operated against the enemy's flank and communications.

In spite of insufficient material, lacking aviation, with a reduced complement of artillery, almost always without infantry supports, constantly in contact with the enemy, the Cavalry Corps fulfilled all the missions assigned to it.

This account is accompanied by sketches which enable the reader to follow the operations. It is believed that no English translation of this book is available.

WINNING AND WEARING SHOULDER STRAPS. By Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Martin, Cavalry, U. S. Army. Macmillan Co., 1918. 105 Pages. (Price, \$0.50.)

This is a study of the art of command. The main divisions of the treatise are "Military Efficiency," "Essential Military Qualities and Habits," "Discipline and Morale,"

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

"Leadership and Command." The work is expository in method and, being in no sense argumentative, is very readable and pleasing. A new subhead greets the reader every several pages, a delightful manner of keeping the interest. The style is almost conversational. The matter is presented in a very stimulating way, and this is, perhaps, the most valuable attribute of the book. One can hardly read it without some introspection and resolution to correct some of his deficiencies.

SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE

It is desired to remark upon the large demand which has been aroused for two books in which the Cavalry Association is especially interested: "The German Cavalry in Belgium and France 1914" and "A History of Cavalry." "The Desert Mounted Corps" has also been distributed in large numbers and is still in demand. In supplying these three books so extensively to the cavalry service the Association is supplying our officers with a remarkably complete ground-work of professional reading. The History of Cavalry covers the whole field very satisfactorily up to the late war and the history of the German Cavalry and the British Cavalry in Palestine afford a fairly extensive knowledge of the interesting and important cavalry work of the World War.

The Cavalry Association has a special interest in the first two mentioned books, as it is the publisher of the English edition of the first and has acquired the entire stock of and rights to the second. Its action in these directions has been amply justified by the large number of sales of these deservedly popular and very important cavalry books.

PRIZE FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

To every member of the Cavalry Association who sends in before September 1 two new paid-up subscriptions to the CAVALRY JOURNAL will be sent a copy of Dennison's *History of Cavalry*.



Foreign Military Journals

Charge of Cavalry Mass Stood Off by Infantry

The CAVALRY JOURNAL has presented to its readers many instances of successful cavalry action during the World War. It would be harmful not to present also the instances of unsuccessful cavalry employment, so that the mistakes which these illustrate may be impressed upon the mind and avoided by our own cavalry.

A striking example of the futile employment of cavalry in a mounted charge of masses against good infantry in position is afforded by an account in *Militär Wochenblatt*, March, 1923 (Nr. 27), which is translated here in full.

ATTACK OF RUSSIAN CAVALRY MASSES AGAINST GERMAN INFANTRY

By Lieutenant a. D. v. Clausius

The Brussilov offensive had brought the Austrian Army of Puhallo to a stand west of Lutsk; German divisions were brought from all theaters of war to the Kovel region.

The attack was continued on the 2d. Night patrols reported strongly fortified enemy positions east of Polodez, which were exceedingly hard to distinguish in the high fields of grain. Artillery fire (including fire of mortars) co-operated efficiently, and the battalions, beginning from the right flank, worked their way forward. Toward noon the Russian front appeared to be well shaken. Individual Russian soldiers were seen emerging from the positions which were being pounded by the heavy artillery fire and seeking safety in the fields. The command, "Fix bayonets," was given, and there were no further halts. Foremost of all, Corporal Vogel, of the 83d Reserve Regiment, leader of a telephone squad, reached the Russian position ahead of his fellows, and with his coil of wire fetched 43 Russians out of a shelter.

As the pursuit was commencing the air report reached the battalion, "Strong Russian cavalry on the march from Lutsk toward Radomysl." Right in our sector! The maintenance of liaison in the high grain fields was very difficult. Above all, the artillery could not follow. About two kilometers in front of us lay an extensive stretch of woods, which we made haste to reach in order to reorganize our formations. We pressed at once through the woods, a matter of two kilometers, and reached the edge toward the reported enemy. Here the formations were re-established, ammunition brought up, the machine-guns assembled in the firing line, and the 2d Battalion of the 83d (reserve regiment) drawn up close behind the front line. Here we awaited the arrival of our artillery. Rifle pits were soon thrown up in the soft ground.

Beyond the foreground, which was hilly and covered with high crops, small mounted groups and wagon columns could be seen in the distance, apparently moving hither and thither without any design. Then out of a wood lying half left from us came several lines of advancing infantry, which upon receiving our fire withdrew again into the wood. The utmost attention was aroused; distances were estimated to points in front; the assembled 16 machine-guns were all ready to open fire; observers in the tree-tops had good fields of view. Unfortunately, an observer from the artillery reached us with the information that the batteries were still in march. About 6 o'clock of the afternoon an observer reported, "The Russian cavalry is riding toward us in strong masses."

Shortly after, the approaching lines could be made out indistinctly in the high grain. The Russian cavalry, in attacking, lean their bodies forward upon their horses' necks, covered with unusually thick manes, so that the rider is scarcely to be distinguished.

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At about 1,000 meters an intense rifle and machine-gun fire was opened upon this far-flung charging mass, eight lines deep, with sights set at 700. At 600 yards the attack broke up. At first, single troopers, then large bodies, broke to the side and then to the rear, carrying the last lines back with them. In spite of the heavy, well-directed fire, small detachments (of the strength of a platoon) approached us at top speed, which, as they reached our immediate front, were discovered to be without riders, who may have been shot down or have gotten away.

The charge was brilliantly ridden. The great masses of cavalry appeared suddenly and came in an extended gallop, utilizing by extraordinarily skillful maneuvers the cover afforded by the strongly undulating ground, advancing toward our lines with wonderful fearlessness. Our men sprang out of their shelter trenches with enthusiasm and shot at the approaching wave of horsemen. Some shot standing, others kneeling. Only on the left flank of the 1st Battalion of the 83d did the cavalry succeed in discovering a gap and getting through. In the lead a Russian colonel—apparently the commander of the regiment—stormed through the gap, saber swinging high, making a turn in the woods in order to roll up our line, which rested part on the edge of the woods and part in front of it. With his sixty or so horsemen he got as far as a farm lying in front of the woods and held by half a platoon of the 1st Battalion. The platoon commander, Lieutenant D. R. Linke, recognized the danger in time and executed a wheel. Lieutenant Linke tried to shoot down the onrushing Russian colonel with his own carbine, but the carbine missed fire. However, in the same moment a non-commissioned officer, standing near him, brought the brave colonel down from his horse dead, so that he fell against the platoon leader. The cavalrymen turned about and only a few succeeded in making the gap. The regimental staff, which throughout the attack had remained close behind the front without any cover, upon the telephone report from the 1st Battalion of the situation on its right flank, had moved the battle headquarters speedily to the position of the regimental reserve, and so was able to meet a sudden surprise attack with superior strength.

According to the declaration of a captain, shot down close in front of our lines, 12 Russian regiments received the command to break through our front by a charge. It cannot be ascertained if all the regiments actually charged. In any case, this is the only instance in the course of the whole war of a charge of strong cavalry masses on a large scale. Thanks to excellent leadership and the calm and steadiness of every man, it was brilliantly stood off and the Russian attempt to break through baffled. The whole incident was kaleidoscopic. Like an apparition, it had come and disappeared. Jubilant shouts arose along the lines. By the report of the wounded—and intoxicated—captain of horse, the troops designated for the attack had been freely provided with French cognac, and were put to the charge with the information that they were attacking Austrian troops. When the captain recognized the spiked German helmets, however, he realized that the charge was bound to fail.

The charging force was the so-called Trans-Amur Border Cavalry Corps, which had just arrived at the Russian western front, after a march of three months, from eastern Asia, where it had been raised in the spring of 1916, to be élite troops in the expected break through. And they served in this manner on June 2, 1916, when they succeeded in breaking through the Austrian position. The troops were equipped with lance and saber, in addition to bayonets designed to fix to 6-millimeter carbines, which the front rank fired during the charge. It is interesting to note that in the case of the riderless horses that penetrated our line, the large part, even in spite of the most severe gunshot wounds—in breast and belly—kept the gait of the charge and held together, passing through our line in the same instant. Great heaps of dead riders and horses lay in our front; a number of horses, part of them wounded, were caught up in the woods behind us.

The regiment suffered the following losses in this engagement: 15 dead, 83 wounded.

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We captured one officer, 250 men, one machine-gun, about 60 useful horses, and a mass of horse equipment, arms, and ammunition.

Sixth Cavalry Brigade in the Battle of Shaikh Saad

Journal of the United Service Institution of India, January, 1923.

In this number appears an account of the Battle of Shalkh Saad, an incident of the campaign in Mesopotamia in 1915-1916. The troops engaged included the 6th Cavalry Brigade and the 16th Cavalry Regiment, and the operations of the cavalry throughout the course of the attempt to relieve the British troops besieged in Kut-el-Amara are given in some detail.

In this same number is an interesting article by General Androski, former commandant of the Russian Staff College, on the possibilities of conflict between America and Japan, with some shrewd observations on comparative available forces and probable trend of operations. It is of interest to note that the author concludes that the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, which was in progress while this article was written, represents a clever diplomatic stroke, by which America covers her present inadequate preparation by arranging for a continuance of the *status quo* in the Pacific.

For students of the cavalry work in the final Balkan campaign in 1918, an article by Major Ponsonby, on "The Final Phase of the War in the Balkans," furnishes an excellent account of the operations on this front as a basic setting for such study, although very little reference is made in this article to that cavalry work.

In an article covering the examination for admission to staff college, the following paragraph is noted:

"It is well to begin the more or less detailed study of campaigns now, and the following campaigns are suggested:

"1914-18, in France (especially first two months and last four months).

"1915-18—Mesopotamia.

"1915-18—Palestine.

"1805—Ulm.

"1806—Jena.

"1815—Waterloo.

"1861-64—Shenandoah Valley."

It is interesting to note that the war of movement in France is emphasized, and that the interesting campaigns in Palestine and Mesopotamia are included in so short a list; also that although the Franco-Prussian War and Russo-Japanese War are omitted, the American Civil War comes in for a place. Incidentally, it may be remarked that there is an abundance of cavalry history included in these several campaigns.

Major C. D. Noyes contributes an interesting brief study on "Characteristics of Great Leaders."

Where Cavalry Intelligence Was Not Utilized and Need of Cavalry Was Felt

Revue Militaire Générale, October, 1922.

In an interesting and detailed account of a meeting engagement at Neufchâteau, August 22, 1914, which continues through the numbers for September, October, November, and December, this comment on the cavalry is included:

"This battle was a tactical surprise in all the force of the term.

"Yet our 4th Cavalry Division had fulfilled its reconnaissance mission in this region. It had reported enemy forces in the neighborhood of Neufchâteau; it had even reported on August 21 that the crest to the east of Petitvoir was strongly occupied. But the battle was fully joined before the information was transmitted to General Goulet. The mixed brigade fulfilled its rôle. It marched upon the enemy which it was ordered to attack, but which, relying on official intelligence, it believed to be still at a distance. Its

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dispositions were judiciously made, in conformity to the orders received and to the regulations—and the column was brutally crushed by the enemy masses.

"What was at fault was the service of security. Twenty-five poorly instructed and poorly mounted reserve cavalymen proved to be not only incapable of providing for a mixed brigade in march the zone of protection of a dozen kilometers, absolutely necessary to secure its advance guard against the enemy field artillery, but even incapable of keeping the liaison with neighboring units."

In the 14th chapter of his continuing discussion of the French doctrine of war, "Lucius" holds that while cavalry must, in the future as in the past, precede the large units and indicate the apparent contour of the enemy line and determine his flanks, the cavalry, in spite of its increase in fire power and other means, will not be able to penetrate behind this "contour," and cannot assure that this line of fire is not merely a simple screen, without strength, designed to conceal the enemy dispositions. To penetrate this curtain, infantry and artillery will be required.

Revue Militaire Générale, December, 1922.

By General Rostovtzeff an account of the Red Army of Russia. He discounts the value of the army strength figure, cited at about 700,000. He says Toukhatchevskii characterizes the Red Army thus: "Everywhere there is slovenliness, negligence, indiscipline." Toukhatchevskii was formerly commander-in-chief of the western front and is now Director of the Academy of Workmen and Peasants of the General Staff. One does not gather from this article that the Red Army will be likely to figure largely in the political course of Europe or of the Near East.

Divisional Cavalry

In the concluding remarks on the hotly contested battle of Neufchâteau, in this number, Commandant Grasset urges that "it is indispensable to assign sufficient elements of security troops to columns in order that they may protect themselves by their own means. Without doubt, two or three squadrons, vigorously commanded and well mounted, are necessary for a division or mixed brigade."

Usefulness of Cavalry

"The rôle of cavalry in battle has changed less than one would believe," says "Lucius," in his chapter on the new regulations which is contained in this number; "in any case, the cavalry is far from having failed, as is so often stated. It is, in fact, the arm *par excellence* of exploitation of success, and it has demonstrated this: as in the work of the Marwitz cavalry in Flanders in 1914, the Schmettow corps in Roumania in 1916, the British cavalry in Palestine, and the French cavalry on the Saloniki front in 1918. If, on our (French) front, it was not employed on this mission, that is either because it was prevented by its exhaustion, as at the Battle of the Marne, in 1914, or because the breaches in the enemy line were insufficient to afford passage to the cavalry.

"However, in continuation of a certain number of break-through offensives, cavalry units would have been able to play an important rôle had they been thrown into the breach created, as, for example, at Verdun (February 24, 1916), on the Somme (July 4, 1916), in Picardy (March 24, 1918), on the Aisne (May 28, 1918).

"It is, therefore, very reasonable that our 'Instructions' have not ceased throughout the war to consider the rôle properly played by cavalry in the phase of exploitation. Now, in order to fill this rôle, this arm must keep its distinctive qualities—mobility and speed. These same qualities permitted it to give the greatest service in the defensive phase of the spring of 1918 in covering the breaches made by the Germans on the 24th of March and the 28th of May. It is necessary to keep these qualities, at whatever cost, and not to reduce the maneuvering capacity of cavalry on the pretext of augmenting its fire power. With the armament with which our cavalry was equipped at the end of the war, it was fitted to fight on foot and could, nevertheless, be maneuvered with all the rapidity necessary, and could even fight mounted. It is not a question of transforming it into mounted infantry. Besides, in open warfare, it is quite as useful as ever, while

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if the occasions for its use in position warfare are less frequent, on that day which sees the need for it, nothing can replace it.

"The Germans lost sight of that fact. They sacrificed their cavalry to the necessities of position warfare and the critical need for effectives. Their cavalry adopted progressively the organization and methods of infantry combat and lost its own distinctive qualities. When the day arrived when it should have been used, in the great battles of the spring of 1918, it no longer existed as cavalry. The voluminous instructions of Ludendorff for the offensive of 1918 say not a word of the rôle of the cavalry. At that time the German army had only three cavalry divisions still mounted, and they were on the Eastern front.

"Let us maintain a spirited cavalry—fast, animated with offensive spirit, and able to act, according to circumstances, either on foot or mounted."

It is of interest to note that this French opinion (which seems to be a pronouncement of some authority, since this study by "Lucius" has been running through more than a dozen numbers of *Revue Militaire Générale*) is considerably at variance with the trend of French thought upon and modification of cavalry during the first four years following the war. It is difficult to reconcile this author's "cavalry policy" with the present French organization, equipment, and cavalry training, which has stressed *puissance des feux* above everything.

Revue Militaire Générale, February, 1923.

Cavalrymen will find a stirring narrative in this number, entitled "*Comment Perit le 20^e Chasseurs à Cheval*." This is an account of the manner in which this fated regiment acted as cavalry escort to a mixed brigade which, after the evacuation of Lille, was ordered on the rather desperate mission of re-establishing the French grip on that city pending the arrival of the British. The country to be traversed was full of German mounted patrols and larger advance units, with which the Chasseur squadrons had some bloody encounters. A portion of the brigade and some of the cavalry penetrated into Lille and were besieged there. A remnant were forced to surrender upon the exhaustion of ammunition, but only after this devoted force had held up 60,000 German troops for two days.

The Battle of Lodz

The student of the battles of the World War will find one of the most interesting of them described in considerable detail in this number. The Battle of Lodz, with first the Russians and then the Germans nearly caught in the enemy's enveloping maneuver, has been long considered an illuminating study. Its complexities are largely dissipated by this account, of which the most serious defect is lack of adequate maps and diagrams, and a minor fault is the loose fashion of referring by similar abbreviations to organizations of different degrees.

As the Germans used both Frommel's and Richthofen's Cavalry Corps, five cavalry divisions altogether, in the course of this battle, and the Russians got Novikoff's Cavalry Corps engaged before it was over, the study of this operation is of special interest to cavalrymen.

At the outset, Richthofen marched his cavalry corps in between two infantry corps, overcame the slight resistance met, and succeeded in getting in rear of a Russian Army Corps. Count Egon von Schmettow, commanding the 6th Cavalry Division, decided to make a night attack on the town of Kutno with his division. He penetrated into the place from several sides and got possession after desperate street fighting. In the course of which the division took 1,200 prisoners. Then at daybreak the same division continued its course in rear of the enemy, and seven miles east of Kutno the advance-guard squadron captured the automobile of the civil governor of Warsaw, whom it sent back under escort to Thorn. This turning movement of the cavalry alarmed the Russian infantry and they retreated.

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On the Russian side the cavalry were active in hedging in the von Scheffer force of more than an army corps, which was so nearly caught in a bag and only extricated itself by the most obstinate efforts and miraculous luck. Novikoff's cavalry, on the south, was doing its best (evidently not good enough) against Richthofen's Corps, while to the north the advance guard of the Germans was hurled back by a charge of dragoons and Cossacks.

This account comprises 21 pages and is well worth the student's attention.

The Cavalry Journal (British), January, 1923.

The article entitled "Progress" is a pleasing dissertation on post-war cavalry. Among its several excellent points may be noted particularly a plea for better training in horse-mastership.

This number contains Chapter XXIV of Colonel Osborne's serial study of the operations of the mounted troops of the E. E. F. in Palestine. This chapter covers the pursuit of the Turkish armies after the break through by the coast, and the masterful maneuver by which the cavalry blocked the Turkish retreat.

A striking example of the work of a British cavalry brigade is presented in "The 9th Hodson's Horse at Cambrai, 1917."

Other interesting articles in this number include "The Duke of Wellington's Charger, *Copenhagen*," an account of the cavalry in the Revolution of 1745 (which is described so entertainingly in *Waverley*), a history of the development of standards and guidons, and an installment of a serial entitled "First Stages of the Training of the Young Horse to Jump."

Cavalry Journal (British), April, 1923.

The leading article in this number is a noteworthy chapter in the cavalry history of the World War. It deals with the final phase of the operations in Mesopotamia and illustrates a typical and important use of cavalry, the cutting off of the enemy's retreat. In the last days of October, 1918, the Turks made a strong stand on a range of hills that crosses the river Euphrates 70 miles or so below Mosul. While the British infantry stormed the position in front, two cavalry brigades, by difficult marches through the mountains and over almost waterless country, got in upon the enemy's rear, bagged the whole army as it was pushed along by the infantry, and captured a large force of reinforcements before a juncture was effected. Both obstinate dismounted occupation of a position and mounted charges characterized the combat.

"Standards and Guidons" is concluded in this number.

Colonel Osborne's serial account of the "Operations of the Mounted Troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force" describes in this number the results attending immediately upon the September, 1918, offensive and the drive of the cavalry up the coast into the Turkish rear. With all means and all possible energy, the exploitation of the success was developed to the utmost. It is particularly interesting to note that the cavalry which got across the enemy's line of retreat were not permitted to sit tight and oppose a passive resistance to his further retreat. The cavalry was led vigorously against the enemy's leading troops and thus made the annihilation of the enemy more sure and rapid. This contribution includes a highly interesting account of the attack of the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade, just at dawn, upon a strong and obstinate Turkish garrison at Semakh, on Lake Tiberias. A mounted charge in the dark was a remarkable feature of this action, which is made more instructive by means of an excellent sketch map.

Colonel E. D. Miller contributes a few points on the selection of polo ponies. Major Paterson's article on training young horses in jumping is concluded in this number.

Polo

NO POLO FIELD

I've read the Scriptures, Old and New,
The Hymnals, Psalms, and just a few
Of the world's best works on creed.
But not one word of cheer I find
For the day when I must leave behind
Boots, spurs, saddle, and steed.

I read of pearly gates and wings,
Of golden streets and many things
That may appeal to you;
Of snow-white robes and halos bright,
Of angels, harps, and wondrous light,
And nothing much to do.

But not a word can my search yield
Of stable, horse, or polo field,
In Heaven or in Hell.
And horsemen will not care to go
Where they can't ride and play polo;
Oblivion is as well.

Across the Styx one prophet looks
And sees green fields and shaded brooks,
But hopes are soon repealed;
For another writer says he thinks
Those fields so green are just golf links,
And not a polo field.

So I reject the white man's creed,
And the more of his beliefs I read,
The less I seek his goal.
Much more the savage Red Man knows
Of God, and where the spirit goes,
And gives his horse a soul.

The Happy Hunting Ground for me,
For on those plains there'll surely be
A place to hit the ball.
With boots and spurs and saddle clean,
With whippy cane and pony keen,
I'm waiting for the call.

—F. B. E. in "*Saber Cuts*."

POLO

THE POLO PONY—CARE OF THE FEET AND SHOEING

By Frank G. Churchill, Senior Instructor in Horseshoeing, the Cavalry School

This subject is an important one and one that is inclined to be overlooked by most horsemen.

The polo pony requires considerable speed, stamina, and, most of all, sound feet and strong leg tendons.

The shoeing practiced on the polo pony is with the object of attaining the greatest assistance to the pony in speed, starting and stopping. Little consideration is given to the horn structures of the hoof. The average polo shoe (rib steel) is not of sufficient weight and strength to properly protect the foot, resulting in a shattered condition of the wall of the hoof and frequently contraction of the heels to a greater or less degree, following a season's work. Too frequently this same method of shoeing is continued throughout the year, to the detriment of the feet.

During the playing season the following points with reference to shoeing should be noted:

Preparation of the feet: The feet should not be trimmed as low as for normal shoeing.

Commercial rib steel makes a very desirable material for the shoes. It can be procured in the bar form or in the finished shoe. The rib or rim gives the pony a firm footing, which enables him to make quick starts and stops and sharp turns without slipping.

For the front feet it is desirable to make a light bar for this style of shoe, as the material is very light and the strain on the shoes and nails during severe polo-work is liable to spring or spread the heels of the shoe off of the buttress and shatter or weaken the wall to which the shoe is attached. The bar may be made very thin and light by removing the rim. Frog pressure on the bar can be had if desired. By leaving the rim on the bar a very decided grip is obtained for use in stopping the pony suddenly.

The shoe may be turned with the rim either on the outside or inside edge of the shoe. Personally, I prefer the shoe with the rim on the outside of the shoe, for by this method the weight is more evenly distributed on the wall of the foot, and the footing is made more secure by having a larger ground surface to the shoe. With the rim on the inside edge, the greatest weight falls over the white line and outer border of the sole; the ground surface of the shoe is small in circumference and induces a lateral rocking of the foot as well as a too rapid breaking over of the foot at the toe; the pony is liable to be thrown off his gait and to stumble or even fall.

For the hind feet: An open shoe (rim on the outside of shoe) with turned heel calks, the calks slightly inclined to the front, instead of being perpendicular to the shoe; the calks about three-eighths of an inch in height.

When the outside season is over, examine all feet very carefully and remove all shoes from ponies that can stand it. There are sure to be contracted heels. The ponies having sound feet should go without shoes the entire off season if they do not get tender. The others should go barefoot for about one month and then be shod—with a bar shoe if frog is healthy and contraction slight, with a bevel-edge shoe if frog is not healthy and heels much contracted. It may be necessary with some of the worst feet to shoe with that shoe immediately. Ponies used for indoor polo will play either barefoot or with service shoe. Calks may be necessary behind, according to footing.

It is my contention that no other shoe will equal the results obtained (in a given time) by the proper use of the bevel-edge shoe.

The bevel-edge shoe: This shoe is an open shoe (plain pattern), fitted as the normal shoe, with exception of a little greater expansion at the heels, and the bearing surface of the shoe, from the bend of the quarter to the point of the heel, beveled toward the

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outer edge, starting with a minimum amount of bevel at the quarter and increasing the bevel as the heel is approached. When using this shoe, great care should be exercised in preparing the foot; it is not a difficult job but a painstaking one. The feet must be kept soft. Watch closely the expansion of the heels, as with this style of shoe the heels of the foot spread rapidly and necessitate changing the shoes at short intervals.

Preparation of the feet: First procure a level bearing surface (normal preparation), then bevel the inner bearing surface of the wall from and including the buttress to a point near the bend of the quarter, distance to correspond with bevel on the shoe. The latter part of the preparation should be performed after the shoe is fitted to the outline of the foot. The bevel on the bearing surface of the foot is the reverse to the bevel on the shoe, so that the quarters and heels of the foot are resting upon the outward beveled surface of the shoe.

Principle of this method: The quarters and heels of the foot, resting upon the beveled surface of the shoe, are constantly being forced outward by the weight of the animal upon the foot when standing or in motion. The spreading of the heels permits of greater freedom of the horny frog in developing and acquiring its normal size and condition.

This shoe is of my own design and I have used it successfully for the past fifteen years.

The weight of shoes used during the off season, irrespective of design, should be of a much heavier pattern than those used during the playing season. The additional weight affords greater protection to the feet against concussion, and with slow work strengthens the tendons by carrying the additional weight.

By this method it is believed that the polo pony will show greater speed and have stronger tendons, with feet in better condition to follow the game throughout the season.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY POLO TEAM

The following letter was addressed April 23 to the commanding officer of the 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, California, by the chairman of the Pacific Coast Polo Subcommittee:

MY DEAR SIR:

I wish to congratulate you upon the fine sportsmanship, the excellent polo, and the exceptionally good turnout of the team recently playing in the Pacific Coast Championships from the 11th Cavalry, captained by Major Chandler.

They made many friends for the army all up and down the coast, as well as many converts to the idea that polo is excellent officer training.

It is to be regretted that your team has such serious illness in its mounts early in the season. I have no doubt that if it had not been for that they would have made a much better showing.

I have been personally very much interested in army polo, and if there is ever anything that comes to your attention in which I can be of assistance in promoting it, I trust you will let me know.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

JOHN B. MILLER,
Chairman, Pacific Coast Subcommittee.

TWELFTH CAVALRY

Interest in polo has not waned during the quarter, in spite of the target season and the fact that three officers have gone to the cavalry rifle tryout at Des Moines. From eight to ten officers have been turning out for practice three or four times a week at Fort Brown, where the players have been receiving some splendid instruction from Captain Earl K. Breen, formerly of the Wild Horse Team, which included Major Dudley Edenborough, of the Black Horse Team, and Captain Philip Messenger of Scot's Greys. Captain

POLO

Breen, who is now residing at Brownsville, is teaching the Buckmaster system used by the English international team. Captain Messenger will visit Captain Breen shortly, and will also assist the Fort Brown players while here. At Fort Ringgold the cavalry officers have been turning out for a game every Sunday morning.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY

Polo activities are progressing in spite of the fact that range work is interfering to some extent. Thirty-three horses, some only partially trained, are in the polo stables, and an effort is being made to increase this number.

Round robins are being played each Sunday afternoon before good crowds from the post and from Cheyenne.

Plans are now under way for a tournament, to be held from June 30 to July 8, with four or five teams participating, and it is expected that there will be some good polo during the encampment of the Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho National Guard cavalry regiments during July.

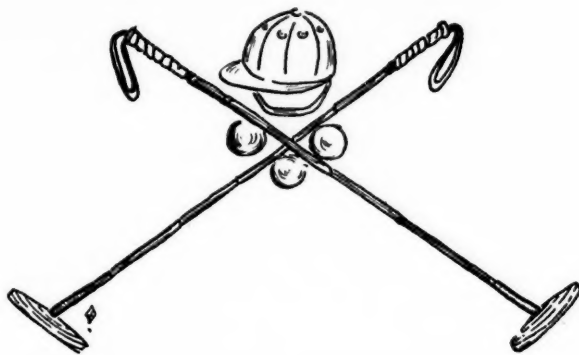
The regimental team had to regret to fully decline an invitation to the tournament to be held in Boise, Idaho, during May.

BROADMOOR

Polo at Broadmoor promises big this season. The army will probably be well represented by teams from Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Sill, and Fort D. A. Russell. Denver poloists will be represented by Major C. F. Cusack, J. F. Campion, R. D. Brooks, Ira B. Humphreys, and V. Z. Reed. Colonel W. P. Draper, of Hopedale, Mass., who recently completed a course at the Cavalry School, is expected to attend and bring with him a string of fifteen ponies.

POLO PONIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

There is a lack of ponies in the islands. The 26th Cavalry, while well mounted at present, are riding old horses and the next two years will see a great change in their string, since they have very little raw material from which to develop new ponies. There seems to be an impression in the States that good ponies are numerous in the Islands, and many officers on being ordered to the Philippines have been discouraged from bringing ponies. This erroneous impression should be corrected and officers should be encouraged to bring good horses where possible.



The Cavalry School

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier-General Edward L. King, Commandant

Brigadier-General Malin Craig has been relieved as commandant of the Cavalry School and assigned to command of the Coast Artillery District of Manila, P. I., and Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins has been relieved as assistant commandant and assigned as colonel of the 3d Cavalry, to command Fort Myer, Va. Both of these officers carry with them the best wishes and sincere admiration of the Cavalry School for their high personal and professional attainments. Brigadier-General Edward L. King is the new commandant; the new assistant commandant has not yet been appointed.

Major-General Patrick, Chief of the U. S. Air Service, and Brigadier-General Dorey, of the 7th Corps Area, visited the post in April and inspected the air activities, which are commanded by Major C. L. Tinker. Major-General Helmick, Inspector General of the Army, visited the post in May.

The flying field at Fort Riley has been designated Marshal Field in honor of Colonel F. C. Marshall, of the office of the Chief of Cavalry, who lost his life in an airplane accident last December while on a flight from San Diego, Calif., to Nogales, Ariz. Next year will probably see a battalion of field artillery stationed at Fort Riley, which, with the Observation Air Service Squadron and the company of Mounted Engineers already here, will allow the solution of combined problems with those branches of the service most likely to serve with cavalry in war.

Several riding exhibitions were given during the past quarter, among them being two jumping competitions by six officers from each platoon of the Troop Officers Class on selected jumpers, a remount competition by four officers from each platoon of the Troop Officers Class, and a jumping exhibition of the Second Year Class and one of the Advanced Class.

The Fort Riley Polo Team, consisting of Captain Gerhardt, Major Patton, Major J. K. Brown, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Brown, has recently played two games with Fort Leavenworth, both of which Fort Riley won—the first, played at Fort Leavenworth, by the score of 9 to 3, and the second, played at Fort Riley, by the score of 9 to 5. A polo ball was given on May 26 for the benefit of the polo fund. An amateur show, the Riley Revue, was given by the Troop Officers Class for the benefit of the *Rasp*.

Major-General Holbrook, the Chief of Cavalry, was present at Fort Riley for the graduation exercises and was greatly interested, especially in the equestrian events. During the week dances were given by both the Advanced Class and the Troop Officers Class.

The first event of the graduation week was a contest in horseshoeing, contestants being required to inspect the shoeing of a number of horses against time, noting faults in shoeing and indicating those which should be classified as important and those as minor faults. The winner was Captain Holt; second, Major T. K. Brown.

The next event, which was held on Saturday morning, was a point-to-point race of about five miles over a flagged course, including obstacles of height and width. The contestants were required to start at intervals and ride the course without watches. Points were deducted for refusals and run-outs at the obstacles, and for finishing the course either over or under a fixed time. This event was open to members of the Advanced Class only and was won by Major Nalle; second, Major Cowles. The afternoon event for the best schooled remount, open only to members of the Troop Officers Class, was won by Captain Baird; second, Captain Waters.

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

Monday morning was devoted to pistol and saber work. A squad competition was held between a selected squad from each of the four platoons of the Troop Officers Class, in which each squad was required to make three runs in close order at a line of overhead targets (3 shots) and three runs in extended order at a line of ground targets (3 shots). The competition was won by the squad from the 4th platoon, with a score of 94 hits out of a possible 148; second, the squad from the 1st platoon, with 91 hits. The same squads then competed in saber work, each member of each squad making one run over the qualification course, total scores of the eight men of each squad to count. This was won by the squad from the first platoon; second, the squad from the 4th platoon. Then followed a demonstration of a pistol and saber attack by a composite platoon, which was characterized by great dash and spirit and elicited the warm approval of the Chief of Cavalry. In the afternoon a jumping competition for members of the Advanced Class was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Turner; second, Major Garr. Following this a schooling event on trained horses and remounts, open to members of the Second Year Class only, was won by Captain Coe; second, Captain Padgett.

Tuesday morning the Platoon Cup, presented for individual excellence, over the regulation saber course against time, open to the 15 members of the Troop Officers Class who had made the 15 highest scores with the saber, was won by Captain Morris in the remarkable time of 58 seconds. Captain Hood was second. A combined pistol and saber event against time, in which the contestant was required to fire five shots at silhouette targets, take a jump, change magazines, fire five more shots at silhouettes, and attack several dummies with the saber, was won by Major Reese; second, Captain Stewart. In the afternoon the first phase of the Cavalry Pentathlon, a new event, was held. The contestants, numbering about 75, each one armed with a rifle, a polo stick, a polo ball, a pistol, and a slip of paper bearing his name, were marched to a squad of horses, chose horses at random, and at the command *Go*, mounted, rode about a mile to the polo field, knocked the balls the length of the field, rode a half mile to the rifle range, fired at bottles assigned to them until they broke them; then rode a half mile to a barrel, in which they dropped their names; then back to the pistol range, where it was necessary to hit other bottles, and finally to a finish point. This phase of the event, which was extremely exciting and brought forth much bold riding and not a few falls, was won by Captain Mandell; second Captain Ednie. The next night, after dark, the second phase was held. This consisted in indicating to the contestants, by map co-ordinates, the location of horses one-half mile away and of a finish point about three miles away. At the command *Go*, the contestants rushed to the horses, mounted, and raced to the finish. This phase was won by Captain Herman; second, Captain Ednie. By the system of scoring adopted, the whole event was won by Captain Ednie; second, Captain Mandell.

Wednesday morning a troop officers' jumping contest in the stadium was won by Captain Earnest; second, Captain Jones; and a second-year-class contest by Captain Davis; second, Captain Coe. Thursday morning a troop officers' jumping contest in the riding hall was won by Captain Colwell; second, Major Bradford; and in the afternoon the Remount Cup, for the best trained remount, including schooling and both indoor and outdoor jumping, was won by Captain Pattison; second, Captain Taylor.

Thursday night the night ride over an unknown course of 46 miles was held. With the idea of preventing racing over good roads, in an effort to beat Captain Gerhardt's remarkably fast time of last year, which was the avowed intention of every contestant, the course was laid over the sparsely settled country south of the river, the four control stations being situated at obscure points. One half of the contestants was sent over the course in one direction, the other half in the opposite direction. The night was dark, the network of roads extremely confusing, and the maps inaccurate. Only about 35 of the contestants finished, the winner turning up in Captain Jones, with Captain Cramer

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

in second place. The time was about six hours. It is safe to say that the average distance traveled was about 65 to 70 miles, although casualties and cases of exhaustion among the horses were practically negligible.

Saturday morning General Holbrook made an interesting talk, presented prizes and diplomas, and the school year was over. It is fitting to mention here with gratitude the great generosity of the citizens of Junction City in presenting cups each year for the various graduation events, which adds so greatly to the interest taken in them by the students.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Marfa, Texas

Colonel A. V. P. Anderson, Commanding

On April 1 the regiment commenced its regular target practice.

On April 3 and 6 the regimental commander held his annual tactical inspection of the command. An estimate of the comparative excellence of the rifle troops was compiled, with the following results: A, F, G, B, C, and E.

April 8, Major-General Robert L. Howze, Division Commander, and Major A. R. Chaffee, G-3, 1st Cavalry Division, arrived at Marfa and visited the outpost at Presidio, Texas, on April 9, and on the two following days inspected the command at Camp Marfa. His inspection was not confined to the tactical efficiency and appearance of the garrison, but included an inspection of stables, barracks, hospital, quartermaster activities, and other buildings of the post.

April 11 an elaborate luncheon was tendered General Howze by the Marfa Chamber of Commerce, all officers of the garrison and prominent citizens of Marfa attending. General Howze interested his audience by an outline of the anticipated training and concentration of the division.

April 20-21 the garrison was honored by a visit from Major-General Eli D. Helmick, Inspector General of the Army. General Helmick made a minute inspection of the general appearance, tactical and administrative efficiency of the regiment, and of all buildings and utilities at the post. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the appearance and progress of the command.

Major-General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, visited the camp on April 13. Due to urgent matters which required the General's presence in El Paso, his stay here was of very short duration.

The social activities of the regiment have been somewhat curtailed during the past two months, due to target practice. Weekly informal hops are held at the "Black Hawk" open-air pavilion, an annex to the Officers' Club.

The regiment has had several new officers assigned during the quarter, including Colonel Le Roy Eltinge, who is to assume command upon the relief of the present regimental commander in the near future.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel Charles A. Romeyn, Commanding

The routine work of the regiment during the months of April and May consisted in demonstration work and instruction in marksmanship. Troop stables were used for gallery practice, and shooting was thus carried on regardless of weather conditions.

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April 9 to 25 the Pioneer Section, Staff Platoon Headquarter Troop, took part in a demonstration showing the erection of wire entanglements and single and double-lock bridges. A double-lock bridge 45 feet in length was constructed in fifty-two minutes and transportation passed over.

April 10 the Communications Platoon demonstrated a brigade radio net in operation.

April 18 Troop B gave a demonstration with war strength machine rifle platoon and on April 28 gave a horse show in East Riding Hall.

April 16 the entire regiment took part in an experiment in aerial observation, involving aerial photography, showing a troop acting as advance guard for a regiment and demonstrating comparative visibility, disregarding cover and with use of cover. The regiment was reviewed April 30 by Brigadier-General Edward L. King.

From May 4 to 8 Troop B and Headquarters Troop took part in May Day events in Manhattan, Kans. These troops pitched a model camp in the city park and took part in a street parade and maneuver with the R. O. T. C. units. A horse show was given the afternoon of May 7 in the Kansas State Agricultural College Stadium, which was witnessed by over five thousand spectators. Cups and cash prizes were donated by business men and the Chamber of Commerce of Manhattan, Kans. A noteworthy feature of this show, causing great excitement among the spectators, was the jumping by non-commissioned officers in McClellan saddles. Six men tied for first place, having cleared 4 feet 8 inches. The following note appeared in *The Manhattan Mercury*: "The general conduct of the soldiers also came in for a liberal amount of praise from the public and the various committees in charge of program. Each and every man conducted himself in a soldierly manner, and not one complaint against the presence of the troops was heard—a fact commendable and a credit to the 2d Cavalry to which unit the participating service men are attached."

The following demonstrations were given during May:

Squad, platoon, and troop in all phases of musketry training.

War strength troop in advance-guard work over varied ground, including combat.

Aerial observation problem, demonstrating use of panels and aerial route photographs.

The contents and packing of troop pack outfits (kitchen pack, picket line, and pannier and ration). These packs are specially designed for durability and ease in packing without employing diamond hitch.

Squadron in combined action against infantry.

May 19 the regiment was reviewed by General Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General, followed on May 21 by inspection of barracks and stables. The annual inspection of the entire regiment by Colonel Samuel McP. Rutherford, Inspector General, Sixth Corps Area, was made from May 19 to 22.

The Regimental Day was celebrated with a mounted field day the first days in June. The list of events were as follows:

Class 1—Mounted tug of war.

Class 2—Best trained troopers' mount, privates.

Class 3—Privates' jumping.

Class 4—Best four-line team to escort wagon.

Class 5—Best trained troopers' mount, N. C. O.

Class 6—Non-commissioned officers' jumping.

Class 7—Best two-line team to light wagon.

Class 8—Officers' jumping (all officers in regiment entered).

Class 9—Open jumping, open to winners of first, second, third, and fourth places in classes 3 and 6.

Class 10—Mounted rescue race.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

THIRD CAVALRY—Headquarters and Second Squadron, Fort Myer, Virginia Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, Commanding

The annual Society Circus, for the benefit of the post athletic fund, was held on April 4. The feature event was the mounted drill given by 32 Washington debutantes—past, present, and future—under the command of Second Lieutenant William J. Crowe.

The squadron took part in the review for Major-General Henry T. Allen, April 13, at the Washington Monument grounds, given upon the occasion of General Allen's retirement.

As a part of a series of exhibitions given to the public by the various organizations comprising the District of Washington, on April 25 a platoon of Troop G, commanded by First Lieutenant David A. Taylor, demonstrated a combined mounted and dismounted attack against an enemy strong point and machine-gun nest.

The monthly post hop, held April 27, was in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Nancy Hawkins. A number of the officers stationed in Washington were on hand to welcome them.

From May 15 to 19 every one's attention was centered on the National Capital Horse Show, either as an exhibitor or as a spectator. Captain Arthur P. Thayer on *Red Wing* and *Allemande*, Captain Charles Wharton on *Careless*, and First Lieutenant M. E. Jones on *Gaylord* were winners of one or more ribbons in the individual events, the latter winning the blue and a handsome cup in the heavy-weight charger class. Second Lieutenant H. C. Hine placed fourth in the endurance ride on *Baldy*, who also placed in the open jumping class, Private Patterson, Headquarters Troop, riding; Sergeant Patton, Troop G, on *Groucho*, scored in the same event. The Army Challenge Cup was won for the fourth time by a Fort Myer team. As the cup became the permanent possession of the post last year, we now have a leg on the new cup. The team which won was composed of Major C. P. George, 16th Field Artillery, on *Morgan*; Captain Charles Wharton on *Custer*, and First Lieutenant D. W. Sawtelle on *Guisemont*.

May 19, Regimental Day, coming at the same time as the horse show, the memorial ceremony was held the following (Sunday) evening, when Chaplain W. R. Scott held a special service in the Service Club. The program consisted of an illustrated service on "The U. S. Army in Art and Story," "Third Cavalry Historic Scenes," "Army Hymns and Battle Songs," an address, "The Third Cavalry," and "Honors to the Regimental Colors."

The intertroop baseball series was won by Troop E, which is now contesting with the artillery winner for the post championship.

Track has also occupied the attention of the officers and men this spring. Two meets have been held on the post: the first, a cavalry meet, May 4, being won by Troop E with 67 points, while a week later, in the post meet, Headquarters Troop and Squadron Headquarters, combined, with 20½ points, finished third, the first two places going to the artillery.

May 26 the Fort Myer track team walked away with the District track and field championship with 68 points, while its nearest competitor, Fort Humphreys, made 47 points. Second Lieutenant F. R. Pitts, with first in the mile, second in the 880 yards, and third runner on the winning mile relay; Private Chavez, Troop E, first in the pole vault, and Private Sheppard, Troop E, first man on the relay team—were the point winners from the cavalry in this meet.

Polo has been in full swing since the middle of April, there being three full teams in action. Games are held frequently with the 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, stationed at this post, and the War Department team in Washington.

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FOURTH CAVALRY (Less First Squadron)—Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

March 17 was Horse Show Day at Fort McIntosh. This show was one of the best held by the 4th Cavalry in many years. The 12th Cavalry contributed greatly to the success, as that regiment had entries in practically all events and carried off several prizes. In connection with the Horse Show, a polo tournament was held with the 12th Cavalry. Games were played on the 16th and 19th, with results as follows:

First game won by 12th Cavalry—score, 7 to 5.

Second game won by 4th Cavalry—score, 10 to 7.

Tournament won by 4th Cavalry—score, 15 to 14. Both games were hotly contested from start to finish and the winner of the tournament was not decided until the last stroke of the gong.

The Corps Area Commander, Major-General Lewis, inspected Fort McIntosh on April 6. General Eli Helmick, Inspector General, inspected the post on April 27.

During the months of April and May the entire time and attention of the 2d Squadron, Headquarters, and Service Troops was directed to the annual target season. The first relay of troops from Fort McIntosh completed their target practice on the 14th of May with highly satisfactory results. The second relay departed for the target range, 9 miles east of Fort McIntosh, on the 15th.

First Squadron—Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Major Robert M. Cheney, Commanding

March 6 the following places were won in the Second Division Horse Show by members of the squadron:

Officers' Individual Jumping: Second place, Lieutenant Henry I. Hodes. Third place, Lieutenant John I. Gregg.

Enlisted Men's Individual Jumping: Second place, Sergeant Arthur Power, Troop B. Third place, Private Elvin R. Crist, Troop C.

Championship Jumping: Third place, Lieutenant Henry I. Hodes.

Saber contest, for members of squadron only:

1st. Sergeant Anthony J. Chimelewski, Troop C.

2d. Private Oscar A. Dewaele, Hq. Det.

3d. Corporal Nelson Perry, Troop B.

April 10 a formal inspection of the squadron was made by Brigadier-General Benjamin A. Poore and Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, cavalry.

The squadron participated in the "Battle of Flowers" Parade in San Antonio on April 20 and was highly commended by Brigadier-General Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the Second Division and Fort Sam Houston, for its fine appearance.

April 28 the squadron participated in a review of all troops of the Second Division and Fort Sam Houston for Major-General E. A. Helmick. The squadron was inspected by General Helmick on April 30.

April 15 to 29 the following Cavalry Reserve Officers were attached to the squadron for active duty:

Major H. B. Rhodes, Dallas, Texas.

Captain Olin Culberson, Hillsboro, Texas.

First Lieutenant Everett E. Shaw, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Driver, Dallas, Texas.

At a squadron parade on May 3 a silver loving cup was presented to Troop A for having qualified the highest percentage of men at dismounted pistol firing.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

May 8 the squadron marched to Camp Bulls for its annual target practice. Rifle firing has been completed, with an average of 89 per cent qualified. Sergeant Weslie J. Reed, Troop B, made a total score of 336 on the record course, which beat by four points the range record held by Captain F. V. Berger, Quartermaster Corps.

Polo

San Antonio Polo Club annual polo tournament:

April 15—Headquarters, 8th Corps Area, 22; 1st Squadron, 17 (local handicap).

April 22—15th Field Artillery, 4; 1st Squadron, 11 (without handicap).

April 25—Second Division, 12; 1st Squadron, 9 (without handicap).

Two non-tournament games, played with the 15th Field Artillery in the latter part of April, resulted in scores of 13-6, 12-4, both in our favor.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel William D. Forsyth, Commanding

On May 28 Troop B returned to Fort Clark from the subpost of Camp R. E. L. Michie, at Del Rio, having been relieved by Troop C. Troop E returned to Fort Clark on May 30 from duty at the subpost of Camp Eagle Pass, having been relieved by Troop F. It has been reported that Camp R. E. L. Michie is to be abandoned, for which we are duly thankful, as it will give us one additional troop at Fort Clark.

The regiment is busily engaged mornings with target practice and in the afternoons with construction work, necessitated by the recent increase in the garrison of the Headquarters 1st Cavalry Brigade, Brigade Headquarters Troop, and the 1st Machine-Gun Squadron.

To date, four lettered troops and the two squadron detachments have completed record rifle firing and all qualified at least 80 per cent. Despite the large number of recruits received since last fall, we hope to qualify at least 80 per cent in all organizations.

Master Sergeant S. H. Middaugh, retired, who served in the regiment for twenty-seven years, is back with us again, engaged in writing the regimental history from the date of organization of the regiment to December 31, 1922. We hope to complete the work soon and to publish the history in book form.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel R. J. Fleming, Commanding

The regiment has been scattered in three different States for the summer training period—Troop C, Captain Renn Laurence commanding, being at Camp Knox, Kentucky; First Squadron, less Troop C, Captain W. G. Simmons commanding, at Fort Oglethorpe, and the regiment, less First Squadron, Lieutenant-Colonel Tompkins commanding, at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Previous to departing for Camp McClellan, the Second Squadron, Major C. W. Foster in command, spent three weeks on the range. This time was inadequate to complete the target season, but good records were made by all troops, particularly when weather conditions, lack of sufficient time, and the number of men who fired are considered. Headquarters Troop, Captain Arthur Truxes commanding, preceded the Second Squadron on the range, completing the target season, and returning with a mark of 98 2/5 per cent qualified (one man failing to qualify) for the other troops to shoot at.

On April 24, 1923, three days after the return of the troops from the range, the three different components of the regiment bade farewell to each other for the summer, Troop

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C departing on a ten-day march to Camp Knox, and the regiment, less the First Squadron, leaving on its march to Camp McClellan. Due to the soft condition of the animals, most of which had been on the range with insufficient exercise to place them in proper condition for such service, the progress of the regiment on the march was of necessity rather slow, an average of about 25 miles per day for the five days being made. The total distance covered *en route* was about 130 miles, halts being made and camps being pitched for the night at Trenton, Ga.; Allen, Ala.; Collinsville, Ala., and Glencoe, Ala. The trip was completed with animals in good condition and men in high spirits.

Prior to arrival at Camp McClellan, the regiment paraded through Anniston, Ala., where it was very popular during its stay here last summer, and was given an enthusiastic welcome, being met in the suburbs by the mayor and a special committee and escorted through the city. Colonel J. Henry Edmondson, of Anniston, honorary colonel of the regiment, and his staff also joined *en route* and welcomed us.

The time since arrival in camp has been spent in getting settled and in preparation for the various duties which will be required of the regiment during the training camp period. Quite a bit of fatigue and general police work has been necessary, though not so much as last year. Much of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, has been placed on special duty through camp headquarters. A provisional troop has been organized for demonstration and escort purposes, each troop of the Second Squadron furnishing one platoon. Captain W. G. Ingram is in command of this troop.

May 4 the regiment celebrated Regimental Day, the 62d anniversary of its organization, with a barbecue and a full holiday. After a bountiful feast on barbecued pork and beef, with all proper accessories, short but interesting talks were made by Brigadier-General Edward B. Winans, camp commander; Colonel R. J. Fleming, 6th Cavalry; present camp executive officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Tompkins, Chaplain Henry N. Blanchard, former Governor Kilby, of Anniston, and others. The barbecue was attended by many guests from the 22d and 8th Infantry Regiments, now in camp, and from Anniston and the near-by vicinity. The anniversary celebration was brought to a close by a dance in the evening, given by officers of the regiment at the Anniston Country Club. As the opening social event of the camp, it was a brilliant one, and was attended by many officers and ladies of the camp and local and out-of-town guests.

A class in equitation has been organized for the benefit of officers of the camp and civilians in the locality. Captain W. G. Ingram is the instructor for the class, which meets on three days of each week.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Walter C. Short, Commanding

April 1st to 11th, inclusive, was devoted to problems in employment of cavalry, including troop, squadron, and regimental problems.

The First Cavalry Division Horse Show was held on April 12th, 13th, and 14th. The following is a list of the 7th Cavalry winners: Class 1—Polo mounts, Captain J. A. Hettinger won first place. Class 2—Best pack-horse, Staff Sergeant Patrick J. Devine, Headquarters Troop, won first place and Corporal Jones Flagg, Headquarters Troop, won second place. Class 5—Best turned out officer's horse, Captain A. W. Roffe won third place. Class 8—Recruit class, Private P. Myrover, Troop E, won first place, and Private John Welsh, Troop G, won third place. Class 11—Officers' chargers, Major S. W. Winfree won first place. Class 14—Bending race, Captain A. W. Roffe won first place. Class 17—Best wheel draft mule, Private E. A. Rossen, Service Troop, won second place and Private F. P. Wasko, Service Troop, won third place. Class 18—Radio Section, 1st Squadron Detachment won first place and Headquarters Troop won second place. Class 21—Best cavalry

REGIMENTAL NOTES

horse, Staff Sergeant William L. O'Brien, 2d Squadron Detachment, won first place. Class 22—Best turned out enlisted man's horse, Staff Sergeant Patrick J. Devine, Headquarters Troop, won first place and Sergeant R. L. Church, Headquarters Troop, won second place. Class 26—Automatic rifle horse, Corporal W. C. Schaefer, Troop C, won first and Private Harlow, Troop G, won second place. Class 27—Enlisted men's mount, Sergeant G. B. Lewis, Troop G, won first place. Class 31—Championship jumper, Captain A. W. Roffe won first place. Class 33—Horses suitable to become polo mounts, Captain J. A. Hettinger won first place. Class 35—Best turned out band trooper, Corporal J. A. Caffot won first, Private Joe Rosillo won second, and Private F. C. Hill won third, all of Service Troop.

April 15 preliminary rifle practice and dismounted pistol instruction was taken up, and on May 5th the 2d Squadron and one-half of the Headquarters and Service Troops marched to Dona Anna target range, 28 miles north of Fort Bliss, for range practice. Rifle record practice was completed by these troops on June 2d, 12 officers and 245 enlisted men firing the course, all officers and 240 enlisted men qualifying. A total of over 98 per cent qualified. The First Squadron and remainder of the Headquarters and Service Troops departed for Dona Anna target range on June 8th and expect to beat the record made by the 2d Squadron. Should they be successful, the total percentage for the regiment will establish a new record for the cavalry in qualification attained in rifle practice.

NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Major Joseph F. Richmond, Commanding

The baseball season opened auspiciously on May 1 with a parade of the baseball teams of the 2d and 9th Cavalry, led by the bands of both regiments, and a very successful season is now in progress.

The Inspector General paid us a visit last month and found the regiment in excellent shape. The Chief of Cavalry inspected the troops and remained for dinner with the regiment on May 28 and expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the regiment.

The painting and calcimining of the troop barracks was completed last month, and now the regimental carpenters are rebuilding the porches and stairways and repairing the floors. The paint squad has moved out to Rileyville, and First Sergeant William Smith's spotless town is getting a new coat of Montgomery, Ward and Company's paint. The general effect is excellent.

Staff Sergeant William Harris, Staff Sergeant Richard W. Peters, and Sergeant Henry Moore were retired on May 26th and June 4th respectively, with appropriate ceremony, followed by a reception and dance in their honor at the 9th Cavalry Club, with refreshments from the regimental mess.

The night of June 1 the Cavalry School dinner was served at the 9th Cavalry mess, with the Chief of Cavalry as the guest of honor. Covers were laid for three hundred guests, including fifty business men from Junction City. The 9th Cavalry band furnished the music.

Memorial Day was fittingly observed with services in the cemetery and at the 9th Cavalry Club.

Applications for enlistment continue to come in from all sections of the country, but, due to overstrength, at present none can be accepted.

Target practice for the regiment began June 6. Captains W. R. Stickman and Frank C. De Langton, Sergeant Cleveland Morrow, Troop "G," Private Hubert Wiley, Headquarters and Service Troop, and Private, First Class, Thomas Hawker, Troop "A," left on May 31 for Des Moines, to represent the regiment at the rifle competition there.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Lieutenant-Colonel Hu B. Myers, Commanding

In March Major-General Edward M. Lewis, commanding the 8th Corps Area, inspected the post and regiment. The following month the regiment was inspected by Major-General Eli Helmick, the Inspector General.

Much work has been done by the regiment during the past few months in improving the buildings and grounds of the post. The summer training camps that are impending demanded considerable construction. Lumber for these improvements was salvaged from condemned buildings at Camp Jones, at Douglas, and hauled to the post by wagon train. In spite of this necessary work, preliminary instruction in rifle practice has been carried on and a group of the 1st Squadron has already completed the record course. Much time has also been devoted to try-outs for the Cavalry and Corps Area rifle and pistol teams, and from the scores made it is thought the regiment will be able at least to be strong contenders for the Corps Area rifle and pistol trophies.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, and Sam Fordyce, Texas

Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding

The regiment completed its saber and pistol practice during the past quarter with satisfactory results, qualifying in saber practice every officer and man armed with the saber, except five. However, an additional sixty-five men, authorized but not required to run the course, also qualified, making a total of 406 qualifications, divided as follows: expert, 40; excellent, 165; swordsman, 201.

In the mounted pistol course, 469 officers and men qualified and only two were disqualified. Of the 99½ per cent who qualified, there were 446 experts, 16 sharpshooters, and 7 marksmen.

The regiment made an excellent record in dismounted pistol practice, qualifying 90 per cent of its officers and men. Headquarters and Service Troops and the First Squadron qualified 97.91 per cent of the personnel of these five troops. The regimental qualifications included the following: expert, 128; sharpshooter, 171; marksman, 138.

Captains Oron A. Palmer, Herman F. Rathjen, and John P. Scott, First Sergeant August C. Hendricks, and Sergeants Selmer Gustaves and Edward Yeszerski have gone to Des Moines to engage in the cavalry tryout for the national match. The regiment's representatives in the Corps Area pistol, rifle, and automatic rifle competition leave on June 9 to participate in that event.

The 1st Squadron and the band, together with all officers of the regiment stationed at Fort Brown, assisted the Brownsville post of the American Legion in the observance of Memorial Day. The troops and members of the Legion marched from the post to the cemetery, where a short program was conducted by the Legion. A small detachment was sent to Mercedes to assist the American Legion post at that place in its observance of the day.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding

The first of a series of regimental dinners was held at the Regimental Club February 28, with 100 per cent attendance. An excellent dinner was served, followed by cards and dancing. Music was furnished throughout the evening by the regimental orchestra.

March 28 the Regimental Commander was the host at the dinner, the same program prevailing. The excellent attendance indicates the popularity of these affairs and gives promise of their becoming a fixture in the affairs of the regiment.

On March 24 a gymkhana, which was open to civilians from Cheyenne, as well as to the personnel of the post, was held in the post riding hall. The committee in charge

REGIMENTAL NOTES

had spared no pains to make the show a success, and as a result the large attendance of members of the garrison and civilians went away highly pleased.

Following is a list of events, with the winners:

Enlisted Men's Jumping Class—Master Sergeant James A. Grady, 13th Cavalry.

Officers' Charger Class—Captain Frank L. Whittaker, 13th Cavalry.

Best Lady Rider—Mrs. Walter H. Niel.

Novice Jumping Class—First Lieutenant Theo. E. Voigt, 13th Cavalry.

Musical Chair Race—Private Gerald Capes, Troop E, 13th Cavalry.

Best Artillery Gun Team—2d Platoon, Battery C. 76th Field Artillery.

Free for All High Jump—Captain Frank L. Whittaker, 13th Cavalry.

Best Four-line Team—76th Field Artillery.

Harnessing Race, Four-line Team—13th Cavalry.

Three officers of the regiment are contemplating entering horses in the Colorado Endurance Ride, to be held at Colorado Springs during August, 1923. This ride is conducted along the same lines as the Eastern Endurance Ride, and gives the officers who are unable to make the trip East an opportunity to compare their horses with those that are entered in the eastern event.

Captain Herbert E. Watkins will enter his thoroughbred *Norfolk Star*, which won the event last year. Captain Donald S. Perry will enter his half thoroughbred, *Commodore*, a very good type for the test, and Lieutenant Theodore E. Voigt will enter a Government-owned three-fourths thoroughbred, *Boise*. This latter horse won the officers' charger class at the Western National Horse Show at Denver, Colo., this year, and should give a creditable performance in the endurance ride. These officers have started work on their mounts with a view to having them in the best possible condition for the event.

Target practice began May 1 and is progressing well.

Troop G marched, about June 1, to Fort Douglas, Utah, to be present for the summer training camp to be held there during July and August.

National Commander Owsley, of the American Legion, was the guest of the two posts of the legion in Cheyenne, May 26 and 27. The regiment took part in his entertainment.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel H. La T. Cavanaugh, Commanding

Preliminary instruction for annual target practice began on April 1 and continued throughout the month. The troops went on the target range on May 1 and were engaged in practice in rifle marksmanship from that date until June 1. This part of the work has been progressing very satisfactorily and the organizations have shown good results from the preliminary instruction. The 2d Squadron has nearly completed its record practice and to date has qualified 100 per cent.

Major-General Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, visited the post on May 20 and 21. He inspected the troops in the barracks and received a review. Following the review a tactical exercise was held, demonstrating several fundamental principles of the use of cavalry. On Sunday afternoon, May 20, a polo game was played on the post polo field, after which Colonel and Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained the officers and their families and a number of civilian visitors at a tea given for General Holbrook. During his visit here the Chief of Cavalry was entertained at a luncheon in Des Moines given by the Greater Des Moines Committee, after which he addressed the gathering upon the subject "Preparedness." His talk was well received and filled with interest for all who heard him.

Following the visit of the Chief of Cavalry we were visited by Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Goodrich, Inspector General for the 7th Corps Area, who made the annual inspection of the post and command.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

On Memorial Day the 2d Squadron, Major Rush commanding, paraded in the city of Des Moines. Colonel Cavanaugh commanded the 1st Division of the Memorial Day parade on this occasion. The appearance of the troops was excellent and they made a most creditable showing in every way.

As these notes are being forwarded, the members of the cavalry rifle and pistol team are beginning to arrive. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander H. Davidson, recently assigned to the 14th Cavalry, has arrived and again will have complete charge of the work of the team here this summer as he did last.

Rivalry in the post baseball league is very keen and every team is fighting hard for its "place in the sun."

TWENTY-SIXTH (SCOUT) CAVALRY—Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.

We have organized an athletic council to serve in an advisory capacity on all proper matters. That has made work more satisfactory. It is not so necessary to experiment in field meets to find out what is a pleasant variation.

We keep a plan worked out for several months in advance. This is controlled in its chief characteristics by a department order prescribing certain contests at definite times and providing for a field and track meet nearly every month. Each month we publish a particular program for the next meet long enough ahead of time to give every one ample time to train. We also get out a dope sheet for the meet coming six or eight weeks in the future. This has brought gratifying remarks from members of the command. As no successive meets are alike and no two meets exactly alike, we hear such pleasing remarks as: "How soon are you going to have another — event?" One might think that a cavalry post would have at every show an officers' performance jump, but we put an event under that name in our program only about once in three months. Last month it was Officers' Pairs (6 at 3 feet and 3 feet 6) and four 4-foot jumps. This month it was a five-barred broad jump. Next time it will probably be five miles and six hard jumps, for speed, performance, and condition.

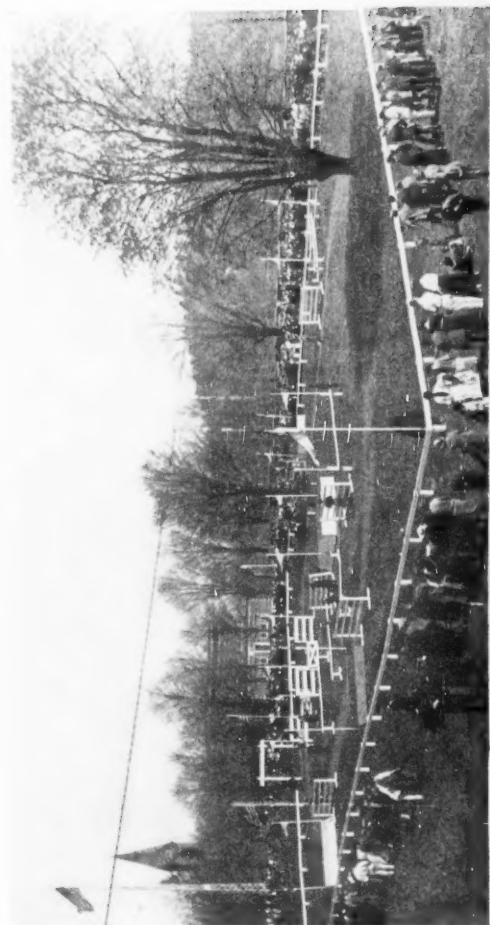
Our April meet is a two-day affair featuring the Pentathlon. Hereafter it will also feature the annual Polo Pony Show, the first of which was held this morning.

The program for this included conformation; speed, straightaway; driving the ball for distance on one stroke; carrying the ball, up and back; running and turning, four fifty-yard laps; driving for accuracy, 80 yards to a goal (I believe this should have been 60 yards); and bending. There was a cup on each event and a trophy for the winning regiment, all of which were provided by business houses.

In order to keep things moving and have something doing all the time, a series of interludes was arranged. These were run off more or less in between the events of the Pony Show. They included the broad jumping, ladies' jumping, non-commissioned officers' gaiting and platoon demonstrations, both in military exhibitions and mass athletics.

This morning's events gave the cavalry a chance to clean up. In the Polo Pony Show, Captain Delmore Wood brought us home four cups and Captain Norman Waldron another one, one artillery officer, Lieutenant H. D. Reed, taking the two remaining cups. Two cavalry girls took second and third in the ladies' jumping, Lieutenant Fidel Segundo, P. S., 26th Cavalry, won the broad jump, making 24 feet, and cavalymen took second and third in the gaiting.

We are all as pleased as can be with the way the new regiment is turning out. None of us were very enthusiastic last summer, before the change was made. A month after we started working on the scouts the views concerning the venture were obviously changing. Ever since that time officers have been acquiring more and more enthusiasm for the Regiment of Scout Cavalry. It has been complimented by various commanding officers—post, division, and department—and by other visiting officers.



R. O. T. C. HORSE SHOW AT MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS., MAY 5

FORTY YEARS OF WISCONSIN CAVALRY



Oconomowoc, Wis. 1886



Camp Douglas, Wis. 1907



Camp Douglas - 1908
find two future Colonels



Fort Sheridan, Ill. 1915

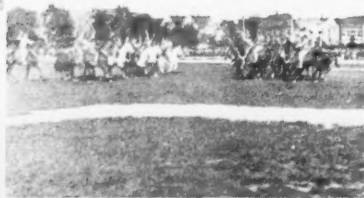


Mexican Border 1916

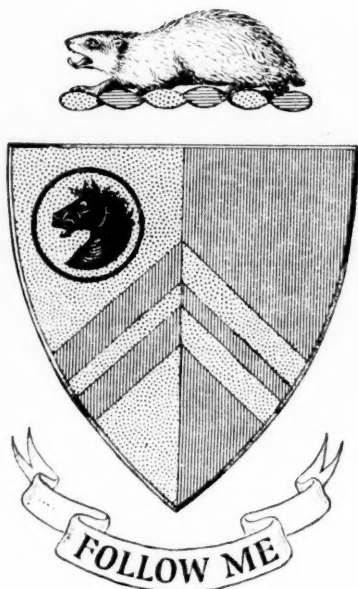


France 1918

Milwaukee, Wis.
1922



National Guard



105th CAVALRY COAT OF ARMS

105TH CAVALRY GETS NEW COAT OF ARMS

The recently approved coat of arms of the 105th Cavalry displays the traditional Wisconsin badger perched "couchant" upon a "wreath" or twist of the colors, gold and blue, the latter commemorating the fact that Wisconsin was a part of the Louisiana Purchase from imperial France.

Following is an extract from the letter of the Secretary of War officially awarding and describing the arms:

"1. The Secretary of War approves the following coat of arms for this regiment:
"Crest—That for a regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard: On a wreath or and azure a badger couchant proper.

"Shield—Per pale or and gules, two chevrons counterchanged; in dexter chief a horse's head erased, within an annulet sable.

"Motto—Follow me.

"Name—105th—1st Wisconsin—Cavalry.

"2. **Description**—Light Horse Squadron, organized in 1880. Redesignated Troop 'A,' 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, 1899. Troop 'B' added, 1916. Both troops mustered into Federal service and served on border in 1916 and spring of 1917. First Regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry, organized and drafted into Federal service July, 1917. Converted into 120th Field Artillery September, 1917. Served on four fronts with 32d Division in France. Decorated with Croix de Guerre by French Government. Reorganization as 1st Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, started in August, 1919, and completed early in 1920. Redesignated as the 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, April 1, 1921.

"Yellow (or) for the Cavalry Service, impaled with the scarlet for the regiment's conversion into field artillery during the World War. The two chevrons, represent the two chevrons of a year's overseas service. The ringed horse's-head device is that of the Light Horse Squadron, organized in Milwaukee in 1880, in which the regiment had its origin. The motto, 'Follow Me,' is the keynote of modern cavalry tactics."

WISCONSIN CAVALRY

THE Wisconsin Cavalry is a focal point of National Guard interest, and, in view of the large part which the guard plays in the National Defense Plan, it deserves the attention of the whole Army of the United States and all citizens who are supporters of their army. Early in the spring the lower branch of the Wisconsin State Legislature, by a vote of 64 to 14, abolished the National Guard in that State.

The answer of the Wisconsin cavalymen, sturdy upholders of a State sovereignty that these neosolons would pervert into a futile mockery of paper pretension based on half-baked hopes and puerile speculations, like a clear trumpet note, unhesitating, was:

"The true cavalryman will stick to his outfit through these troublous times as in others. With our heads up and our heels down, we'll attend to our horses and our soldiering." This was the answer published in the last number of the Badger Trooper, an excellent service paper, which has just discontinued publication.

The Governor and a fine lot of people, with sound heads and true hearts, came out solidly in opposition to this radical measure, and the bill was killed in the State.

This bucketful of cold water received by the cavalymen of Wisconsin has not diminished their ardor one whit, and, even though it seems likely that the work of the State troops will be handicapped by inadequate appropriations, they intend to "carry on." In view of these unusual circumstances, the CAVALRY JOURNAL invites attention specially to the splendid activities of the 105th Cavalry.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

In use, the new regimental coat of arms will take the place of the U. S. arms on the regimental standard, and its gold and red colors will show up most effectively against the yellow silk of the banner. The shield design itself will be placed on the breast of the eagle and the motto, "Follow Me," will appear on the ribbon shown in the eagle's beak. Above the eagle will be the badger crest, instead of the U. S. cluster of stars. On the scroll under the eagle will appear "One Hundred Fifth—1st Wisconsin—Cavalry."

WHAT A GUARD CAVALRY REGIMENT CAN DO

The 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard

The 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, is making for itself an enviable record in all phases of its training. In the recent indoor competitions held throughout the military services, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, the team representing the 105th Cavalry, picked from only three of its troops, made the remarkable record of placing sixth among the various regular-service regiments that competed in this match. Considering that the 105th was the only cavalry regiment to enter this match, and that indoor competitions and competitions of any sort with fire-arms had never been entered into by any one of the members representing the regiment, this is indeed a remarkable record. This enthusiasm toward shooting does not extend only to the favored few who were lucky enough to make the regimental team, but the entire organization is imbued with the desire to become first-class marksmen. As a good example of this enthusiasm and spirit of competition, there were 26 entrants in the national individual indoor rifle competition from the three troops stationed at Milwaukee. Furthermore, the selection of team members to represent the regiment was based solely on performance of the individual.

Leading up to the regimental match, each troop stationed in Milwaukee (A, B, and Headquarters) entered teams in the company team match open to all companies throughout all the services. Headquarters Troop won the regimental championship and placed sixth among the other services in the final standing. Again, considering that every man on this team was new to competition shooting and the majority of them shooting the rifle for the first season, this makes a record that is hard to beat anywhere. This keen inter-individual and inter-troop competition was instrumental in developing a team that defeated the Century Rifle Club of Milwaukee, composed of old National Competition shots, in two of its three shoots. This team further defeated the Neenah, Wis., team, considered the best in the State, in two straight meets. Nor is the regiment dependent upon a few good shots to uphold its record in shooting. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to pick a team from the score or more excellent shots, and no team has had the same personnel on it throughout the dozen matches fired in this season.

Nor does the regiment base its efficiency alone on rifle shooting. Each troop has a platoon composed of the men who are able to devote more than the ordinary number of hours to drills and exercises. These platoons are made into the crack drill platoons of the respective troops. In a recent competition between the platoons of troops at Milwaukee, Troop A won with an exhibition of dismounted drill, close order, including the manual of arms, that is seldom equaled or beaten by any troops. The precision of the movements, alignment, distances and intervals, appearance and neatness, were faultless. This same platoon performed for the Inspector General recently, after the troop had undergone an inspection that would have been a credit to any organization. He rated this organization one of the finest in its performance he had ever witnessed. Now that the mounted season has opened, each organization has organized mounted drill platoons for further work of the same nature mounted. To foster and encourage these organizations, the Regimental Commander, Colonel J. J. Quill, has caused to be issued the following memo:

NATIONAL GUARD

Subject: Annual Platoon Competition and Field Officers' Cup

1. The field officers of this regiment are offering a trophy, to be known as the "Field Officers' Cup," which is to be awarded annually, at camp, to the troop of the 105th Cavalry winning the competition platoon drill.

2. The cup will be brought to camp annually and competed for until won three years in succession by the same troop.

3. In order that preparation for the contest may be uniform, the attached program, prepared by Captain A. N. Norton, Cavalry, U. S. A., is published in advance as the official program for the 1923 competition. It will be noted that dismounted and mounted subjects are valued at 40 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. All subjects will be based on latest training regulations, and any question of interpretation of these regulations required in advance may be secured from Captain Norton, in writing. The latter will make a file of these decisions, available to the judges.

4. The judges will be selected from without the regiment, if possible.

5. The contest is open to all troops, including Service and Headquarters Troops. No more than one platoon per troop may be entered. A platoon will consist of not less than 24 men or more than 32 men in ranks, with not less than two file-closers in addition.

Program of Platoon—Competition Drill—1923

DISMOUNTED DRILL

Appearance, uniforms, and condition of arms—value, 5

DISMOUNTED DRILL, CLOSE ORDER

Value, 15

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Form platoon. | 11. By the right and left flank. |
| 2. Column of fours. | 12. To the rear (twice). |
| 3. Column of twos. | 13. Line. |
| 4. Column of troopers. | 14. Platoon, right turn. |
| 5. Column of fours (platoon halt). | 15. Platoon, left turn. |
| 6. Column right. | 16. Double time, quick time. |
| 7. Column left. | 17. Double rank. |
| 8. Troopers left oblique. | 18. Line. |
| 9. Troopers right oblique. | 19. Stack arms, take arms. |
| 10. In place, halt. | |

MANUAL OF ARMS, ETC.

Value, 5

DISMOUNTED DRILL, EXTENDED ORDER

Value, 15

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Take distance. | 5. Squads in line, 40 yards, interval, double time. |
| 2. Assemble. | 6. Line of squad columns, 40 yards' interval. |
| 3. Take intervals to the left, assemble. | 7. Halt, kneel, lie down, rise. |
| 4. Squads in line, 10 yards, distance. | 8. As skirmishers. |

The following to be given by signals only:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Down. | 6. Increase range 100 yards. |
| 2. Range (select any convenient range). | 7. Fire faster. |
| 3. Are you ready? | 8. Rise, to the rear. |
| 4. Commence firing. | 9. Line of squad columns. |
| 5. What range are you using? (To be signaled to each squad leader, who will in turn reply, by signal, the range in use.) | 10. Assemble, column of fours. |

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Mounted Drill, Close Order

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF MEN AND ANIMALS, CARE AND ADJUSTMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Value, 10

CLOSE ORDER DRILL

Value, 30

NOTE.—Arm and whistle signals will be used in all movements after which "sig." is placed; otherwise oral commands will be used.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Form platoon. | 10. Column of twos. sig. |
| 2. Prepare to mount. sig. | 11. Column of fours. sig. |
| 3. Mount. sig. | 12. Troopers right and left oblique. sig. |
| 4. Form rank. | 13. Fours right, left and left about. sig. |
| 5. Column of fours. sig. | 14. Line. sig. |
| 6. Trot. sig. | 15. Double rank. |
| 7. Line. sig. | 16. Column of troopers. sig. |
| 8. Right turn. sig. | 17. Line, halt. sig. |
| 9. Left turn. sig. | |

Repeat above with sabers at carry.

MOUNTED DRILL, EXTENDED ORDER

Value, 20

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Form platoon, mounted. | 10. Squads assemble in line. sig. |
| 2. Forward march. sig. | 11. Assemble in column of fours. sig. |
| 3. Squads extended (40-yard interval). sig. | 12. To fight on foot, action right. sig. |
| 4. Line of squad columns. sig. | 13. Horses back. sig. |
| 5. To the rear. sig. | 14. Bring up led horses. sig. |
| 6. Trot. sig. | 15. Mount. |
| 7. To the rear. sig. | 16. Disperse by squads. |
| 8. As foragers. sig. | 17. Assemble in line. sig. |
| 9. By the left and right flank. sig. | 18. Halt. sig. |
| | 19. Draw saber. |

Repeat above with sabers at carry.

1. Saber manual and exercises. Time limit, 5 minutes.
2. Assemble.
3. Return saber.
4. Raise pistol.
5. Conduct platoon to favorable distance, by successive increases of gaits execute a short (50 yards) charge with pistol.
6. Rally, count fours, fours left about, return pistol, draw saber, and execute a like charge back over same ground with saber, and retire in column of fours.

It will be noted that all movements are based strictly on the regulations, and that no trick or show movements are included. Great interest is already being displayed by these organizations and many inquiries are being received relative thereto.

Specialists' schools are being conducted along a systematized course. Twice weekly, in addition to the regular drill periods, sketching and scouting classes are being conducted for the intelligence sections of the Headquarters Troop and Squadron Detachments. Remarkable progress is being made and excellent sketches are being turned in.

The officers are imbued with the spirit of progress. Throughout the long winter months map problems and war games have been the subjects of discussion. Almost all conceivable situations wherein cavalry may act have been used as bases for map problems and war games. Some rare flashes of leadership and cavalry tactics have been displayed at nearly all the games. One game in particular, after having run four weeks (attack and defense of a convoy), was completed at 2 a. m. and was the subject of discussion many days thereafter.

NATIONAL GUARD

Beginning with May 1, the outdoor class for officers began with equitation, saber and pistol exercises, and, best loved of all, polo. The various officers have succeeded in whipping into very good shape quite a string of the public horses and have developed a fairly fast string of good polo mounts. Every Saturday afternoon and Sunday is occupied by the officers in polo, and the enlisted men, under an officer, go for long road rides.

The officers, about 25 in number, have organized a club with a percentage of all federal pay received as dues therein. The purpose of the club is to promote all social and unofficial relations of the officers of the regiment and provide the necessary funds for all social functions, athletic expenses, and other expenses that could properly be charged to the club.

A large number of the officers of the regiment and about twenty enlisted men are pursuing the standard instruction contained in the army correspondence courses and very good progress and grades are being attained.

Given six weeks in which to harden both men and animals, it is believed that this regiment would be able to take the field and render first-class service under all conditions.

ESSEX TROOP HORSE SHOW

The third annual horse show of The New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association was held at the Armory, in Newark, N. J., on May 4 and 5. It was very successful, both in respect to the number of excellent entries and also from the social point of view. The show has become an institution now and is looked forward to each year with a great deal of interest by horse lovers in New Jersey and New York. A show ring was built in the center of the riding hall, which was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. A broad promenade surrounded the ring, and along one side stretched forty boxes, which became the rendezvous of New Jersey society. The show was preceded by a dinner of The New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association in the grill, which the Governor and numerous civil and military dignitaries of the State attended. The army was also represented by officers from the New York National Guard, Governors Island, and Fort Hamilton.

The saddle classes and jumping events were distributed proportionately over Friday and Saturday nights, while Saturday afternoon was devoted mainly to the children's classes, harness entrants, and several military events. The civilian classes were unusually good, the close competition causing the judges no little difficulty to pick the ribbons. In the jumps the field was led by *Sandy* and *Black Watch*, owned by Michael J. Devaney, of Brooklyn, and *Going Up*, owned by Fred Wettach, of Elberon, which horses clearly outclassed anything else in the show. The competition in the military events narrowed down mainly to a regimental affair, with a sprinkling of horses from the First Division, Fort Hamilton, and 110th Field Artillery.

Three performances were given—Friday night, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday night—and they were all well attended. The boxes and reserve seats were sold out early and the promenade was well filled. The New Jersey Cavalry Horse Show Association feels that in its annual horse show it has established a rather high mark at which to shoot, and that it has stimulated and revitalized in New Jersey a waning interest in the horse.

PRIZE FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

To every member of the Cavalry Association who sends in before September 1 two new paid-up subscriptions to the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* will be sent a copy of Dennison's *History of Cavalry*.

The Organized Reserves

NOTES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dickinson, Cav., T. N. G.

And they sound the "Boots and Saddles,"
Then we mount up and away.—*Fiddlers' Green.*

Those of you who had sense enough first to "jine the cavalry" and then had old Dame Fortune smile on you through the War Department, and took advantage of "*1. Authority has been obtained to train a limited number of reserve officers of the 63d Cavalry Division, in various grades (with their consent), April 1st to 15th, inclusive, at government expense,*" will never live to regret it.

There were eighteen fortunates who were met by Acting Adjutant L. D. Carter, on Sunday, April 1, 1923, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where the Old Sixth Regulars hold the Fort in a regular way. They were all men of the South: Colonel Fair, of the Old North State; Major Collett, from the State where they sing, "There is nothing finer than a day in Carolina," and believe it; Major Wilson, Captain Dickinson, and First Lieutenant Garmony, from the Volunteer State; Captains Williams and Doyle and Lieutenant Hilbert, from New Orleans, with the "Sky Pilot," Captain Chaplain Tucker, from Baton Rouge, and all the rest; Captains H. R. Dyer and Wideman, First Lieutenants Cockrell and Ballard and Second Lieutenants Alley and Samuel Allen Marshall, late of the V. M. I., from Florida, because they said it was a nice place to go back to when they had dried out "up Nawth"; then First Lieutenant Mott, of the "Delta, Sir." The "Delta" seems to be somewhere in Mississippi.

We were all assigned quarters in the Officers' Club, on the south side of the parade ground, nice, roomy quarters, with never more than three of us to each bath-room.

At our first meal, Sunday, April 1, the reserve officers began to get acquainted. Any one with half an eye could easily see that we were all pleased with everything up to that time and were looking forward to a most delightful and beneficial schooling for the ensuing two weeks.

Sunday afternoon the officers of the 6th had a polo game. Polo, to one who has watched it, is an intense pleasure; to one who has never seen a game, it is a revelation. Age and rank in a polo game? Nosuchadamthing. The game was played in a slashing, dashing cavalry style. The non-coms were betting that Captain Wilkie Burt would have an accident, and he did. Horse and rider rolled over in the middle of the field; but both arose and shook themselves, the noble steed got under the dashing captain, and the game went on as if nothing had happened; and nothing had, for usually Burt bursts bones. Oh! what shall I say, beautifully? That is the word. Well, one side beat the other, that was sure, and I found out afterwards that Lieutenant-Colonel Tompkins' Irish Nightingales had beaten the Baltimore Griddles—at least they wore yellow rompers, and were captained, very ably too, by Major Kimball. You see, they elect the lieutenant-colonels and majors captains, but that's where rank stops, because I overheard the Colonel tell the Major while in a race after the ball, "The ball is mine, and would the Major please desist from hitting it" (well, that's what he meant, even if he didn't use those exact words), and the Major's reply had the effect of making me know that I was back in the army, for it was couched in the same polite language and informed the Colonel that he would handle the ball, while the Colonel was ordering ice drinks and cold towels elsewhere.

By the end of that polo game we were "home again and happy." Later, supper and an evening to while away as we pleased. I had the good fortune that night of finding

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

the commanding officer, Colonel Fleming, at home. During that short call all my doubts, if I had had any, were dispelled and I knew that we reserve officers had been accepted as brothers in arms with the regulars, and that's some feeling, if you know what I mean. Courtesy without condescension will do more to raise and hold an officer's morale than anything else.

Our real training began Monday morning at 7 o'clock. All the officers of the regiment and the reserve officers were present. After a short address of welcome by the commanding officer, the school was turned over to Captain Halstead, to conduct us through the intricacies of the automatic pistol, the service rifle, and the new machine rifle. Captain Halstead is human, and from the very beginning of his demonstration all of us realized that Kipling's words, "Don't call your martin a cross-eyed old bitch, for she's human as you are, and you treat her as sitch," are words of great depth and meaning. We began to learn and enjoy learning right there, and not for one instant did we cease either learning or enjoying it. Followed arms and equipment, the school of the trooper, by Lieutenant Shirley; ride, stables, officers' meeting, care of the horse, musketry, by Captain Simmons; estimate of the situation and small problem mounted, by Captain Lawrence. Tuesday, the school of the trooper and squad, ride, and stables. In the morning. Tuesday afternoon, a little more advanced, the same as Monday. Plenty of riding on nice, gentle old troop horses, my orderly always to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wednesday, guard duty, school of the platoon, and officers' meeting. Afternoon, nothing doing and nothing done. Thursday began with something new to most of us, cavalry weapons, and the day continued with small problems, but always well considered advances in all the subjects, with "composing orders" during the afternoon. There's where we met some *new* army diplomacy. Captain Simmons corrected just one order, and then, with a benign smile, "Gentlemen, just pass your orders to the one on your left and correct each other's." We never heard of that lot of orders again. Many good officers have been shot for composing a better order than mine was.

Friday brought something new—military courts and discipline, troop messing, and history and origin of cavalry, all interesting subjects, well taught by Captains Wadeldon, Lawrence, and Shell. Do not think, dear reader, we were allowed to forget what we had learned, because we were not. Neither were we allowed to forget our old troop horses, gentle though they were. It had been suggested that "Allen's Foot Ease" was also good for what ailed us.

Saturday came and was our big day. It was the first day that some of us had ever participated in a cavalry parade, inspection, and review. Of course, one can give only his own impressions on such a day. Some of us had a troop, some a platoon, and some a squad. Each had the rightful commander of that unit at his left hand, and it made me feel like Horatius at the bridge when he saw Lars Porsena in the offing and heard those kind words, "I will stand at thy left hand." But even that didn't do my morals much good when I found I had a new horse. Now naturally, being of a retiring and timid temperament, I made inquiries. Says I to orderly, "Is he gentle?" Says orderly, "No, sir. I asked Sergeant Williams not to send this 'un, 'cause when that empty scabbard rattles, he'll buck, sir; and when he bucks, sir, you had better hold the scabbard away from his flanks."

X—
Field Orders
No. 13.

TROOP C, 6TH CAV.,
FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.,
7 Apr., '23, 9 a. m.

1. Enemy located directly south our position . . . consisting one bucking polo pony, with evil disposition. Our troops consisting one large body infantry with two legs and two hands.

2. Place our body directly over enemy, flanking him to right and left. Establish close contact and hold position as long as possible.

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3. Grasp reins in right hand, placing hand on pommel of saddle. Place left foot in stirrup, assisting with left hand, if necessary; grasp mane with left hand; if none, grab neck. Mount slowly, throwing right leg to offside enemy without kicking enemy. Sit down gently (if enemy permits). While enemy stands still, probably gently chewing a straw, change reins to left hand. With right hand reach entirely around your main body and the enemy's left torso, draw saber from somewhere out of sight, near enemy's left flank. Enemy still standing gentle chewing straw—maybe.

X.—When enemy bucks hold empty scabbard away from enemy's flanks. Be prepared at all times, standing, at walk, trot, or canter. Give necessary orders to troop to salute reviewing officer, always keeping close contact with the enemy.

4. Hospital train will follow close in rear.

5. Send messages collect to wife.

Distribution

All over the 2" map.

DICKINSON,

Captain.

There was one good thing the orderly's confidence did me. I didn't have any buck fever about that review. I never expected to get that far. The parade, review, and inspection went off according to schedule, with Lieutenant-Colonel Fair as reviewing officer and Major Collett commanding the squadron. One could easily persuade oneself that a general was reviewing his crack regiment. The regulars, both officers and men of the 6th, would not allow a few reserve officers to throw them off. Here let me compliment the reserve officers, because I heard the Colonel tell almost all of them that they acquitted themselves like regulars.

Saturday afternoon we were off duty, so that some of us availed ourselves of this opportunity to accept the hospitality of the Polo Association and knock the ball around. This was thoroughly enjoyable, as all the ponies were well trained and it was pleasure to practice on them.

Sunday, led by Colonel Fleming, we had a cross-country ride that was enjoyed by every one but the chaplain. We got in too late to listen to (as I heard afterwards it was) a most pleasing and elevating sermon. Monday began an altogether different thing, viz: Captain Lawrence commanding; column of twos; walk, trot, and lead; trot, walk, and lead, 14 miles to Catoosa Springs, for pistol and rifle marksmanship. Finally we got there, high in spirits if sore in body. At Catoosa we found the second squadron of the 6th, Major Charles W. Foster, commanding. On the following Thursday they were to begin firing for record. We had all the time before that to learn how, practice, and Thursday, fire for record. Imagine yourself as I was, a former air service officer, who had not fired a Springfield since 1917, getting ready to shoot for record in two days. Captain Lawrence and his able assistant, Lieutenant Reybold, had patience, and they could demonstrate, and they made us practice, and you would be surprised how well we learned and how often some of us hit the bull's-eye.

Thursday dawned a beautiful day and all of us merrily hied to the range. First 600 yards, then 500 yards, then 300 yards, most of us rolling up fine scores; then rain and more rain; back to barrack, dinner, and more rain. At 3, horses and rain, at 3:01 p. m. mounted, wet saddles, and rain. At 3:12, trot and rain. Back to Fort Oglethorpe, representing a squadron; must get there at 4:56 p. m. same day. What pace should be set? Trot. Yes; we trotted and the heavens wept on all of us and for some of us, I hope, but Captain Lawrence got us there on time.

We enjoyed Catoosa and I learned a lot, and, what is better, we learned from a good teacher, so that I feel that we can return to our outfits at home and teach them.

Friday we had lectures on riot duty by Lieutenant Fletcher, squadron drill, troop administration, and history of the 6th Cavalry. All very interesting and instructive; so instructive that since my return from the camp I have successfully passed an examination for major of cavalry, Tennessee National Guard, and it is safe to say that I could not have touched it if I had not had the two fine weeks at Oglethorpe.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

The saddest words we heard there were that the horse show and polo games for the next day and Sunday had been called off on account of rain. That meant that we were through Saturday noon, April 14.

We found the officers of the 6th Cavalry, from the commanding officer down through the second lieutenants, as fine gentlemen, as hard workers in the interest of our government, and as conscientious in the performance of their duty as any body of men, no matter how selected, that could be found in this or any other country; and for the reserve officers who attended the School at Fort Oglethorpe I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the commanding officer, Colonel Fleming, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tompkins, and all the rest of those officers of the 6th for the helpful and intelligent manner in which they taught us and the pleasant time they gave us.

THE 305TH CAVALRY

The following officers of the 305th Cavalry made entries in the Officers' Charger Class of the Philadelphia Indoor Horse Show, held at the Squadron Armory, on 32d Street, Philadelphia, From May 2 to 5: Major Edward Hay, Major R. R. D. McCullough, Captain George V. Strong, Captain William S. Brogden, Captain E. P. Rutan, and First Lieutenant Robert M. Patterson. Major McCullough won the blue ribbon in the class, which comprised 18 entries, and Captain Brogden won the red ribbon. The yellow ribbon went to Captain Samuel Evans, 103d Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

The regular monthly luncheon of the regiment was held at the Racquet Club on May 17, with twenty-four officers of the regiment present. Colonel Groome presided. Colonel Groome spoke on the efforts on the part of certain men and women in the United States to undermine our system of national defense passed by Congress in 1920. He said these sinister influences have already reduced the Regular Army of the United States from 280,000 to 125,000, and have cut the appropriation of the National Guard to a point where in many States they are barely able to function. They are now bending every effort to do away with the least expensive component of this system, the Reserve Division.

Major Horace Hare spoke on the Citizens Military Training Camps. Major Hare, who is the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War for the C. M. T. C. in Pennsylvania, said that the non-support of these training camps would in a few years put the Reserve Division out of existence, and the men and women in our State who are opposed to any form of defense find that in opposing the training camps they have a fair chance of gaining their objective without coming into the open with an attack on the National Defense Act of 1920.

The officers of the regiment, as citizens of the United States who are voluntarily giving their time to help carry out the laws of this country and support the government, decided to send a resolution to Congress protesting against the activities of the misguided individuals and organizations who are strenuously opposing the Reserve Corps and the training of the young men of this country.

At the meeting Major Smalley announced that eleven officers of the regiment had requested training at Fort Myer during June, at their own expense.

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